INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 106--). BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 4 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
5 May	Rajputana ..		16,568
12 „	Morea* ..		10,953
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
26 „	Razmak ..	Naldera x ..	16,088
2 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
9 „	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 „	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July.	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Razmak ..	Mooltan x ..	20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana*. ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,916
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ...		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Ranpura ..	Macedonia*..	11,120

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd June 1928 and terminating with the "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions .. £120
To Marseilles and Back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single-Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
14th June ..	Manora ..	7,888
5th July ..	Dumana ..	8,427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
25th May	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
Connecting	at Colombo with Comorin ..	for Australia.
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with Mongolia ..	for Australia.
7th July	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Straits, China and Japan.
Connecting	at Colombo with Chitral ..	for Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	27th Apr.	3rd May
*Awa Maru ..	6028	2nd May	11th „
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	7th „	20th „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th „	30th „
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th „	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)

Fushimi Maru	17th May
Hakozaki Maru	31st May
Hakusan Maru	14th June

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Kamo Maru	16th May
Katori Maru	30th May

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Taiyo Maru	31st May
Tenyo Maru	13th June

Other services are:
Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	28th April	6th May
Borneo Maru ..	10th May	20th „
Sydney Maru ..	18th „	30th „
Honolulu Maru..	24th „	31st „
Sumatra Maru ..	9th June	22nd June

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1928			
4th May	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
5th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & CutchMandvie
7th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvie.
9th „	Bandra ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
9th „	Karoa ..	East and South Africa.
16th „	xEllora ..	Mombassa.

x Extra sailing to Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

The s.s. "Chakla" and "Vita" will be taken off the Kathiawar Coast run for the monsoon season after the sailing of the 12th and 14th May 1928, respectively from Bombay.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN STATES INQUIRY

In view of the interest created by the Indian States Inquiry Committee on the question of reforms and the adjustment of relations between the British Government and the Feudatory States of India, every one interested in constitutional questions should read the

INDIAN STATESMEN

a book of absorbing interest to politicians and lay-men alike. In this new publication we have sketches of Eminent Indian Statesmen, notably those who have been Dewans or Prime Ministers of Indian States. Besides being a record of the lives and achievements of these statesmen and administrators who have distinguished themselves both in British India and in the territories of the Ruling Chiefs, the book offers an instructive study in the evolution of Indian States.

CONTENTS.

Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jang Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangacharlu, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshman Jagannath, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sir Seshiah Sastri, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmanandas, R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishanker Oodeshanker, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad.

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G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

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NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

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Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

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Tel. No. 22997.

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WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among **INDIAN COMPANIES** at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993

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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

	ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME
1925	13545 for Rs.	2,96,42,000	1925 Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371 „ „	3,91,39,000	1926 „ 1,05,33,000
1927	21418 „ „	4,68,04,075	1927 „ 1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to :—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.
Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
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- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

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There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign News. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matter on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

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CALCUTTA.

Let Classified Advertisements help you

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED English speaking ELECTRICAL METER INSPECTOR used to 3 Phase A.C. First Class House wiring, electric motor installations, etc., must be intelligent quick and accurate. Wages Rs. 125 per month, deck passage paid. Good prospects of improving position. Apply in own hand-writing with copies of certificates, etc., to THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Aden.

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A 30349

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India) Ltd., 8, Canning St., Calcutta—Invites application from respectable persons for the post of Special Representative on a salary of Rs. 100 plus Rs. 50 as T. A. None need apply who has no organising capacity. Particulars on request.
A W S.

WANTED immediately by Court of Wards,—An English Lady as GOVERNESS to take entire charge of two Indian girls, aged 13 and 14, to live with them in a bungalow in civil station very good climate. Salary Rs. 100 to 200 p. m. according to qualifications and experience, with board, lodging and all found. Selected applicants will be required to come for interview at expense of Court of Wards. Apply with certificates to DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Chhindwara, C. P.

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches to different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each. Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LT., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

MEDICAL.

MISS RUTH'S NEW TURKISH BATH Scientific hand massage. Violet Ray treatment. Nurses in attendance. SITARAM BUILDING, K Block, 1st floor, Palton Road, Crawford Market
R856

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Far superior to anything you can buy in the Bazaar. Strongly made and last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme.
From Rs. 2|3 per sq. yard. Particulars on request.

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Strongly woven fabrics, that will stand any amount of hard wear and constant washing. Drills from As. 10 per yard. Ready made clothing—Achkans from Rs. 4|2 each. Pyjamas—White Drill from Rs. 1|12|- per pair.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.
Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

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Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table cloths in four patterns. Sizes from 1-1|2 yards by 52 inches. Prices from Rs. 2|- Servieties to match, Size 22 ins. x 24 ins. Rs. 4|8|- per dozen. The best value in India. Send for samples.

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Extraordinary value Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36 inches, from Rs. 3|6|- per pair.

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In mauve, blue and black stripes. 31 inches wide at As. 9-6 per yard. You will be surprised at the wonderful wear there is in this fabric. Patterns on request.

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For service and comfort. White Twill, Rs. 4|12|- per suit; Rs. 28 per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12|- per suit; Rs. 34 per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials and particulars of other qualities of Pyjamas Suits.
For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
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K1

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE SEVENTH BIGGEST DIAMOND 184 CARATS.

We are offered to sell the SEVENTH BIGGEST DIAMOND named LALUNE (the moon) weighing 184 carats broken out from the Russian Crown. The owner's approximate price is £50,00,000|-. Fixed offers and enquiries from the interested buyers are solicited. MADAN TRADING COY., Lahore.
T. 30358

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T 30359

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PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.
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Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

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4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

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1. ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS, possessing M.A. or M.Sc. Degree in Mathematics.
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Starting salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications rising by annual increment of Rs. 15 to Rs. 450 after confirmation. The appointment will be on probation for a year or 18 months in the first instance. Applications with recent testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th June, 1928.
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Islamia College, Peshawar.
30356

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK AND COLLAPSIBLE GATES FOR THE NEW MAIN LINE STATION BUILDING AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY.

1. THE AGENT G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of ornamental metal work and collapsible gates required for the new main line station building, Victoria Terminus Bombay.
2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specification, and drawings on which the Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer Bombay, on payment of Rs. 15 per set, which amount will not be returned.
3. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of ornamental metal work and collapsible gates for the new main line station building, Victoria Terminus." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.
4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. on MONDAY, the 18th June, 1928.
5. The result of Tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal
T. G. RUSSELL.
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
30347

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JOSEPH ROBERT RODRIGUES, of Bombay, has agreed to sell to my client the piece of land, situate at Vile-Parle, bearing Survey Number 138, Pot Number 1, Pot Hissas Numbers 1 to 8, and Pot Number 7, Pot Hissas Numbers 1 and 2, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.
All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, lease, mortgage, possession, purchase, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
Vakil, High Court.
Andheri, 1st May, 1928.
30355

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of administration of the property and credits of BHAGWANLAL GIRDHARLAL MAHARAJA alias BHAGWAN RAJA, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a Clerk, in service at the time of his death of Mr. F. M. Panthakey, a certified share broker, who resided at Old Hanuman Galli, without the Fort of Bombay .....Decd.
KRISHNALAL GIRDHARLAL MAHARAJA, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Ramasharam, Kandewadi, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the first day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 1st day of May, 1928.
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA
NAGINDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
30357

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT GENERAL STORES YARD, PAREL.
Under instructions from the controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th May, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the General Stores Yard, Parel.
Stores such as: wrought iron scrap of wire rope, latrine pans, taps, wrought iron scrap of pipes, hammers, angers, hack saw blades, swages, spanners, screw, Jacks, anvils, vices, bench zinc lining, furniture wrought iron and cast iron scrap, condemned platedform, weighing machines, cast iron collars of water columns, condemned drilling machines and Pumps, gate, street and buffer lamps, carbon electrodes and steam indicator, leather scrap, rubber scrap and tyres, copying presses with stands, padlocks, tapes measuring, rubber stamps, cocks, spoons, penknives, burners, glass globes, chimneys, packing cases, wooden reels etc. also one large lot of steel drums (40 gallons capacity).
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 6th May, 1928, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 31, New Marine Lines, behind the Gymkhana tennis court, next to the Marine Villa (where the kit is removed for sale), very valuable and handsome furniture made by Roberts, Ahmed Devji and others, of the latest design, substantially made oval dining tables, chairs, large and small writing tables, silver and book-cases, side-boards, English and Persian carpets, E. lamps and fans, fancy ornaments, Jacobean, Chesterfield and drawing-room suites, silver cabinets, sweet tone piano, H. M. V. gramophone, English ice-box, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown almyrahs, reclining sofas, hat-stands, easy chairs, etc.

The property of Mrs. A. S. Abraham and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT ONLY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.
LAURA LA PLANTE
IN A WHIMSICAL FARCE COMEDY
SILK STOCKINGS
TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A GREAT STAR in a GREATER PICTURE
IVOR NOVELLO
IN THE BEST MYSTERY STORY IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE
THE LODGER

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
Boxing Tournament
MILTON KUBES
(Middle Weight Champion of India)
Vs.
ARTHUR SUARES
(Champion Southern India)
and 5 other thrilling contests.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
The Startling Paramount Jungle Melodrama in 8 Gripping Reels—
CHANG CHANG CHANG
will stand on its own merits as a brilliantly conceived and brilliantly depicted story of the eternal struggle for existence in remote tracts where the world is yet very young.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
EMIL JANNINGS
IN
"THE WAY OF ALL FLESH"
A Strong Drama with fine acting and powerful direction

Royal Opera House
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
"AGE OF DESIRE"
A drama of a mother's heart-rending cry for her once unwanted son.

Pause ! & Note !
To-morrow you will See
SHRI SARSWATI'S
RAJBA or
"DAUGHTERS OF INDIA"
A fitting Reply to
Miss Mayo's "Mother India"
At
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

PRECIOUS CINEMA
(Management—Universal Pictures Corporation of India)
LAMINGTON ROAD
At 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
ESCOND TO NONE
Romance of the Royal Navy
A Picture in a £10,000,000 setting!
POPULAR PRICES from Rs. 1|2 to As. 2.

The state of the public mind is the creation of master writers.
DISRAELI.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 3.
Chakla, Betangh, Karachi.
Clan Macbride, Jones, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

May 4.
Machioness of Bute, Llewelyn, Genoa.
Varela, Halls, Busreh.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.

LOADING.

May 3.
Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.
Steamer C|Lahore for New York.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chakla, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Macbride:—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer Clan Macbride, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Machioness of Bute:—The G. T. Coy.'s steamer Marchioness of Bute, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S. S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varela, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Badarpur:—The Burmah Oil Coy.'s steamer Budarpur, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 2.

May	20.97—.39
June	21.01—.39
July	21.27—.29
August	21.26—.29
September	21.26—.29
October	21.60—.23
November	21.55—.23
December	21.55—.23
January	21.45—.23
February	21.45—.23
March	21.43—.23
April	21.43—.23
May	21.43—.23
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	21.40—.30

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 2.
Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	26-3/4
Forward	26-5/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, May 2.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, May 2.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, May 2.

T T Berlin on London	20.40-1/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10
T T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	29.27
T T Milan on London	92.66
T T Berne on London	25.32
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.65

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, May 2.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£130-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporatin	£9-1/2
National Bank	£52-3/4
Eastern Bank	£7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£90-1/4
Conversion Loan	£77-7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£103
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£56
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£61-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£71-1/4
Consols	£56-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93-5/8

LINSEED.
London, May 2.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, May-June shipment sellers £18-10-0.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton, June-July shipment Hull paid £16-6-3
Linseed, Bombay, May-June shipment sellers £18-17-6

LINSEED OIL.
London, May 2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt, June-Aug. delivery sellers 31
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt, Sept.-Dec. delivery paid and sellers 31-9

LONDON METALS.
London, May 2.
Copper, English Best Selected, £64 7-8
Copper Braziers, £74 3-4
Yellow Metal, £64 3-4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21 3-4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge, £13 1-8
Tin, English Ingots, £231 3-4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.
London, May 2.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 1-2 lb. Cargoes, May shipment Continent paid 54 10 1-2
Barletta Russo, per 63 1-2 lb, Cargoes, May shipment to Spain paid 53-9
Wheat, South Australian, May|June shipment sellers 55-9
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, May-June shipment Hull paid 55-3

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEWYORK.

MARKET HEAVY—UNFAVOURABLE CROP CONDITIONS—FAVOURABLE WEATHER—CONSIDERABLE LONG LIQUIDATION—NORDEN ESTIMATES ACREAGE INCREASE 3-1|2 PER CENT.—FUTURES 31 TO 37 POINTS LOWER.

New York, May 2.

The market ruled easy on considerable long liquidation influenced by favourable weather reports and easier Liverpool quotations. The weekly weather report issued by the U. S. Government was unfavourable and some improvement in the South was offset by too wet and cool climate in other districts. Messrs. Norden and Co. estimate increase in acreage by 3-1|2 per cent. The supply position is causing much anxiety and unless the weather improves in the near future, higher prices are inevitable. However if present reaction goes further we advise purchases scale down. The market opened to-day at a decline of 22 points and soon recovered the decline on local buying. Reports of favourable weather induced considerable long liquidation and the market closed at a decline of 31 to 37 points. Spot cotton prices closed 30 points lower at 22 cents.

The New Orleans futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 33 to 37 points. Spot prices were reduced by 38 points to 21.17 c.

NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, May 2.

Previous Closing		21.54
10 a.m.	21.32	—.22 Opening
10-38 a.m.		21.54 Highest
11 a.m.		21.37 —.17
72 noon		21.42 —.12
2.53 p.m.	21.20	—.34 Lowest
3 p.m.	21.23	—.31 Closing

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 2nd instant:—

Considerable long liquidation. Norden estimates acreage has been increased by 3-1|2 per cent.

Reuter:—New York is heavy, unfavourable crop conditions being offset by more favourable weather and unfavourable Liverpool cables.

From New York:—"Government weather report decidedly unfavourable, too much rain, very low temperature except Western Texas, crop reports very unfavourable but has been pretty well discounted. Technical position unfavourable and favourable weather hereafter will cause further reaction; advise buying on weak spots only for the time being."

Gann's Prediction:

Market shows no permanent support. Remain short July Cotton. Protect with 20 points stop loss order above to-day's Highest (21.54).—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 2.

July	21.23—31
October	21.13—35
December	20.98—37
January	20.88—37
March	20.87—35
Middling Spot	22.00—30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 2.

May	21.13—33
July	20.95—37
Middling Spot	21.17—38

NEW YORK.

New York, May 2.

New York, 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	21.62
July	21.37
October	21.35

New York, Noon Call.

May	21.69
July	21.42
October	21.34

New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.

May	21.33
July	21.21
October	20.98

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 2.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 2.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 15 1-16

LIVERPOOL.

CONSIDERABLE LONG LIQUIDATION —WELL ABSORBED—SALES 5,000 BALES—FUTURES 13 TO 11 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, May 2.

The Liverpool futures market opened easy at a decline of 15 to 14 points and declined further on long liquidation. At the decline there was good demand and offerings were well absorbed. There was slight improvement and the market closed at a decline of 13 to 11 points. Spot sales amounted to 5,000 bales and prices declined 6 points to 11.90d. per lb.

Empire futures declined 12 to 11 points and Egyptian prices closed at a decline of 29 to 23 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 2nd instant:—

(1) No precipitation, slightly warmer.

(2) Considerable long liquidation fairly well absorbed, nervous market. Weather map favourable. As expected weekly Government weather report unfavourable.

Travelling man wires from Georgia:—Weather improving, ploughing and planting are going on rapidly.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 2nd instant:—

Weekly weather report unfavourable. Since then some signs of improvement.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

3-25 p.m.:—"Look far higher prices in consequence of unsatisfactory crop report and late start."

4-45 p.m.:—"Weekly weather report unfavourable. Improvement in South offset by earlier cool and wet weather, which did much damage to young cotton."

5-45 p.m.:—"Further liquidation, but fair demand on decline. Think reaction gave far enough."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"U. S. Government weekly weather report unfavourable. Don't think the market will go much lower now:—

"Another of their Liverpool friends cables as follows:—

"Unfavourable weekly weather reports, weather too wet, East too dry and cold, West much replanting."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson dated 2nd instant (5-55 p.m.):—

"Market hesitating after recent rapid advance. Think further reaction in order, but would buy on breaks; weather rather better."

From Alexandria, Egypt:—"11,500 offers of tenders still circulating long liquidating, Straddlers and Liverpool selling, weather warmer, Nile record improving."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 2.

May	11.46	11.45—13
June		11.40—13
July	11.38	11.37 13
August		11.32 11
September		11.27 12
October	11.21	11.21—12
November		11.12—12
December		11.11 13
January	11.12	11.11—12
February		11.11—11
March	11.12	11.11—11
April		11..10—10
May		11.07—12
Middling Spot		11.90—06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 2.

	Bales
Sale at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 2.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.80—.10
Scinde, Fine	9.00—.10
Scinde, Superfine	9.20—.10
Bengal, Good	8.60—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.60—.10
Bengal, Fine	9.00—.10
Oomra, Good	9.10—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	9.35—10
Oomra, Fine	9.60—.10
Broach, Fully Good	9.95—.10
Broach, Fine	10.20—.10
Broach, Superfine	10.45—.10

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York May 2.

Demand Bills 487.56

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 2.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Hibbed, lb. Spot 8 1-2 sellers.

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED BUYING. LESS SELLING PRESSURE. CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, May 3.

Last night Broach J.-A. was done as high as Rs. 401 on better New York cables.

Following a decline of 31 points in New York futures, the local market opened for Broach J.-A. at Rs. 395-8 and declined to Rs. 394-8. There was steady buying and prices improved to Rs. 397. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 388-4.
Broach J.-A. 396-8.
Broach A.-M. 29, 409-8.
Oomra May 353-8.
Oomra July 359.
Oomra D.-J. 29, 375.
Bengal May 321.
Bengal July 329.
Bengal D.-J. 29, 335.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 3.

The forward market opened at Rs. 396|12 for Broach J/A. delivery and improved on scattered buying by Bazar operators. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	389/12
Broach J/A.	398
Broach A/M. 29	411
Oomra May	355
Oomra July	360/8
Oomra A/M. 29	376/8
Bengal May	322/8
Bengal July	330/8
Bengal D/J. 29	336/8

DOUBLE OPTION PREMIUMS.

BROACH A/M. 1929 DELIVERY.

	Rs.
Market Rate	60 0 0
25 Difference high or low	23 0 0
50 Difference high or low	15 0 0
75 Difference high or low	10 0 0
100 Difference high or low	7 0 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 3.

May	232.30—2.40
August	238.10—2.90
November	244.10—1.90

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, May 3.

Bengal 336 D/J. 1929
Bengal 320 May
Bengal 327 July
Broach 388 A/M. 1928
Broach 409 A/M. 1929
Broach 397 J/A.
Oomra 377 D/J. 1929
Oomra 353 May
Oomra 359 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, May 3.

Bengal	341	334	327	320	312
S. P.	339	332	325	318	310
Rajputana	341	334	327	320	312
Broach		412	407	400	393
S. D.		413	408	403	398
P. A.		418	413	406	398
K. V.		400	395	390	385
Dholera		398	393	388	383
Kalajin		400	395	390	385
Cutch			402	397	390
Surat		462	457	452	447
Navsari		482	477	472	467
Oomra No. 3	371	364	357	347	
C. P. 1	396	389	382	372	
C. P. 2	383	376	369	359	
Khandesh		357	347	337	327
Muthia			337	327	317

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 3.
Since 1st September

In full pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	514	293,981	307,092
Central India	210	281,831	271,981
Barsi & Nagar	1,411	286,142	185,867
Hyderabad-Gaorani	310	109,855	65,632
Berar	4,301	657,901	544,472
Central Provinces	1,301	286,009	223,262
Total Oomras	8,047	1,915,719	1,598,406
Dholera	2,687	136,549	131,289
N.-W. Provinces		63,086	54,477
Rajputana	287	44,870	45,67
Sind-Punjab	86	134,330	112,379
Broach	8,218	205,227	167,801
Coompta & Dharwar	461	60,601	69,912
Westerns-Northerns		17,899	32,194
Cocoanada			403
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,116	15,814	12,009
Persian		4,622	3,797
American		34,322	170,711
Egyptian & African	1,564	41,897	46,758
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		69	51
Total	22,466	2,675,005	2,445,858

BULLION MARKET.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 3.

Gold Ready	21 9 0
Vaishakha	21 8 6
Jaitha	21 7 3
National City	21 9 6

SILVER.

Silver Ready	61 3 0
Silver London Ready	26-11/16
Forward	26-1/2
London and Shanghai.	
Opening	2 7 9
Closing	2 7 10

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Vaishakh	60/13	61/2	60/13	61/
Jaith	60/12	61/	60/12	60/14

New York Cent 58-1/2

Tone of London Market:—

Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. Market closed with buyers at to-day's price steady America bought.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sr Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar, May 1.

What Ready	4/3/ 4/12
Wheat Har	4/9/3
Wheat Assujs	4/14/6
Gram Ready	3/11 3/14
Gram Jeth	3/13/3
Gram Assuj	4/3
Barley Ready	3/4 3/5
Barley Jeth	3/5/6
Barley Assuj	3/9/6
Rapeseed Ready	7/8 7/12
Rapeseed Jeth	7/9/6
Rapeseed Bhadon	8/0/6
Gwara Ready	3/1/6

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 3.
1st September to 26th April

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	3,141	492,761	548,971
Japan & China	7,150	798,346	1,157,220
Coast Ports	176	18,952	15,745
Up-country by Rail		53,651	85,221
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		38,671	12,945
Total	10,467	1,402,381	1,520,102

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 3.

	Ready Delivery Red leafy	Contract. April May
Bengal Superfine	335	
Bengal Fine	330	
Bengal FG.	325	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	330	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	325	
Wardha-Hingh. Fine	370	
Nagpur Fine	370	
Yeotmal Fine	360	
Arvi Fine	360	
Amraoti Fine	350	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	345/50	
Mulkapur Fine	340	
Khandesh Fine	335	
Muthia Fine		
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	380	
Purna FG. GS.	340	
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.		
Indore/Ujjain Fine	355	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	340/42	
Surat	455	+80/5
Navsari		+103
Broach FG.	390	
Broach Fiee	400	+17/8 A./May
Westerns MG.	380/85	
Westerns HG.		
Cambodia	445	
Miraj/Sangli	395	
Compta Good	400/5	+23+22
Dhollera		—3/4
Kadi/Viramgam		+3

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 3.

100 L. K. Vashanjee Darwha 373
100 Do. Jambusar 410
100 Do. Mathia 290
200 Volkart Bros. Broach 412
100 Do. Khandwa 345
100 Do. Barwaha 346
100 Do. Pulgaon 369
100 Do. Nagar 343
100 Do. Nagpur 374
100 Do. Ellichpur 348
100 Vardhman Bros. Akola 361
100 Do. Karanga 362
100 N. Fatehalli Indore 314
100 H. Nenshi Neemuch 355
100 Japan T. & Co. Darwha 362
100 Jetha Devji Muthia 299
100 Ozoburn & Co. Pulgaon 370
100 Do. Darwha 372
100 Langli & Co. Reotmal 369
100 Birla Bros. Jamner 308
900 K. Devchand Broach 407/412
200 Do. Berar 339/343
100 K. Devchand & Co. Muglai 340
100 Do. Khandesh 325
200 Do. C. P. 370/372

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 2.

Cottonseed, Bombay, May-June shipment paid £9-8-9

Castorseed, Bombay, May-June shipment sellers £17-12-6

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, May-June shipment sellers £19-5-0

STOCKS AND SHARES.

NARROW TRADING MARKET

SHORTS COVERING.

Bombay, May 3.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet and improved slightly on short covering and closed quiet but steady. The turnover is considerably reduced as so many uncertain factors are hanging. However the general tendency is inclined to but sparingly in easier markets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the absence of official confirmation of a general lockout Tata Iron shares opened steady Defd. at Rs. 277/8 and Ordinary at Rs. 76/8. At this level there was some selling pressure which depressed prices to Rs. 268/ and Rs. 74/12. The close was rather steady. Other scrips did not move much except Scindia which were rather freely offered. Burmah and Steams were quiet.

COTTON.

Bombay, May 3.

Paid up	Closing Rates.
100 Ahmed Advance	370
100 Alliance	80
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	312|8
200 Bombay Dyeing	913/12
250 Bradbury	220
100 Century	422/8
100 Colaba Land	128-12
500 Central India Pt.	507/8
100 Kurla	165
100 Cresgent	172/8
250 Currimbhoy	225
500 David	260
250 Dawn	575
200 Edward Sassoon	101/4
10 E. D. Sassoon	0/12/6
100 Elphinstone	16
150 Fazulbhoy	885
50 Finlay	130
1000 F. Petit	400
100 Globe	80
100 Gokak	120
100 Indian Bleaching	283/12
100 Indore Malwa	366-4
100 Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
300 Kastoorchand	18
100 Khatau	80
100 Kohinoor	251.4
100 Luxmi Cotton	6900xd
100 Madhavrao Sed.	7
100 Morarjee	1750
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1600
100 Meyer Sassoon	81/4
1000 Morarji	1810
100 New Great	285
10 New City	107/8
100 Pabanev	268/12
100 Pearl	587/8
100 Sholapur	6950
250 Simplex	172/12
100 Sholapur	7,400
50 Swan	130
100 Swadeshi plus D.	497/8
500 Tata Mill	65
500 Vishnu Cotton	2800

BANKS.

127 Imperial	1453/12
127 Imperial	357/8
50 India	91/8
20 Baroda	92
25 Central	26/4
25 Eastern	94
£12 1/2 National Bank	4/2

RAILWAYS.

500 Ad. Prantej	902/8
Amritsar Patti	138
1/Cen Prov. Rly.	101
100 Dhond Baramati	101
100 Guzerat Rly.	99
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon.	78/8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	98
100 Sialkote	103
100 Upper Sindh	88/9
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	715

MISCELLANEOUS.

1000 Ahmedabad Electric	116
100 Andhra Valley	750
100 Atcok	411/4
125 British Burma	841/4
10 B. Burma No. 1	305
10 Br India Insurance	7/12
8 sh. Burma Pet.	4-5
100 B. Tramway	150
100 B. Tramway	151/4
100 Bombay Steam	275
50 Bombay Telephone	50/4
10 Bundi Cement	23/8
200 Indian Cement	326/4
Central India Mining	18-4
£1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do 2 Do.	Defd. 1
100 Katni Deferred	822/8
100 Katni Ordinary	238/12
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2150
10 Punjab P. Cement	15/2
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	12/8
10 Shivrajpur	38
75 Tata Iron Defd.	26
20 Tata Iron Defd.	270
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	93-8
100 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	138
100 Tata Hydro	1137/8
100 Tata Power Ord.	557/8
100 Tata Power Pref.	920
215 Scindia Steam	15/8

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10 7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Portland Cement	12-8
100 7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
1000 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	93/8
100 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1056
100 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	11115
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	625
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
560 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	430
500 4-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	800

SECURITIES

Bombay, May 3.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/7
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-5.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/13
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106-8.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-12.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan. (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1951 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-14.

Forward Rates:—16th May sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8 1945-55 Rs. 106/9/0.
Tone of Market:—Dull limited dealings.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 3.

	cwts.
Wheat	13,752
Linseed	21,115
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,883
Gingellyseeds	1,710
Poppyseed	348
Groundnuts	18,469
Castorseed	18,028
Rice	45,344
Myrabollams	3,103
Cottonseed	37,571
Mowraseed	419
Gram	11,391
Joowar	9,971
Barley	4,055
Bajrae	1,197
Coal	74 tons.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 3.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White 70-30	7 8 0
Wheat white Delhi	7 11 3
Wheat white Sept.	8 3 3
Linseed bold Brown	10 9 0
Rapeseed Brown Cownpore	10 6 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 1 0
Rapeseed Gujrat	11 1 0
Gingelly seed bold-white	12 5 0
Poppyseed white	17 1 0
Castorseed	9 12 6
Cotton seed	4 15 6
Groundnuts	11 9 0
Mowraseed	7 12 0
Myrabolam Jubbulpore	27 8 0
Myrabolam Bhimdi	27 8 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 3.

Our Market has ruled firm to-day by evidencing a rise of about 3 Annas per cwt. in Spot Sugar Prices. Forward Prices also register a rise of about an Anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels.

Kanta in the Local market remains inactive to-day being Chaudesh of the first half of Vaishakh.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day: —

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/ per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/14 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Cohinur Rs. 10/10 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March.
,, April Rs. 10/10 per cwt FBH.
,, May Rs. 9/15 per cwt FBH.
,, June Rs. 9/8 per cwt FBH.
,, July/Sept. Rs. 9/6 per cwt FBH.
,, Oct/Dec. Rs. 9/9 per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Firm.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 3.

	1927-28	1926-27
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 2-5-28	7785000	1230[illegible]80
,, Yesterday do	1800	1800
Exports to date do	6243000	9790000
Stock at Ports 27-4-28	1498000	2051000
,, Interior Towns do	737000	825000
,, Liverpool 27-4-28	851000	1421000
Visible Supply 27-4-28	4113000	5743000
Quantity in Sight do	13119000	17759000

Munds & Winslow:—"Expect ultimately higher market. Favour purchases."

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

We have received the following weekly Cotton Market report issued by Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. dated 3rd inst:—

In the past week cotton has exhibited a firmer undertone as a result of further delay to new crop progress imposed by abnormal weather conditions and frequent rains and healthy technical situation. Prices flared up by 131 points for July contract on the New Yory Cotton Exchange but reacted 62 points on long liquidation and recorded a nett rise of 69 points over the week.

Obviously prolongation of unfavourable weather conditions interfering with the start of planting over 90 per cent of the Cotton Belt during April requires replanting over a vast area and according to Miss Giles Report only 28 per cent is planted against 50 per cent normally. She estimates increase in the acreage at 4,2 per cent. The start of the crop already is late and is believed poor by well-informed authorities and it would require specially propitious conditions to provide a good yield

Demand for manufactured goods is broadening and on present prospect no smaller authority than Garside Cotton Service expect total consumption of American Cotton for the season to reach 15 3/4 to 16 million bales. Thus the prospective carry over will be in the neighbour-hood of 4 million bales, distributed all over the world in warehouses and mill godowns. The spinners are likely to face a serious difficulty in obtaining their requirements during the early months of the coming season as the new crop is late and we anticipate strond demand for the remnant of the balance, particularly from those quarters where cotton goods are in good demand or stocks are depleted.

Since the beginning of February cotton prices have advanced about 25 dollars a bale as a result of unfavourable crop conditions. The market is active with speculative enthusiasm but the effect of bad crop conditions are largely discounted and with a favourable turn of weather we may experience rude downward jerks. Cotton prices appear to us to advance materially in the long run. We advise taking profits in strong market with a view to replace on substantial declines.

Bombay:—The local market being compelled to follow the rise in American Cotton, registered a rise of Rs. 18 per candy in the price of Broach July-August contract which is quoted to-day at Rs. 396.

Further widening of the parity induced improved demand and short covering but on the whole operators were reluctant to follow the firmness.

There is improvement in the demand of ready cotton and Japanese firms were found eager buyers against their commitments.

It is understood that Exporters are fairly short on the market and present indications points to an demand from them as local prices are very attractive and if holders of cotton sit tight on their stocks, the shortage of nice cotton is bound to reallsq sellers' price.

Receipts are showing a tendency to fall off and a large quantity is earmarked against May shipment. The strike situation is not improved, however, the technical situation is sound. Business in crop deliveries was resumed yesterday and presents a good straddle of buying Broach July-August and selling April-May delivery. While we expect higher prices in the long run we advise taking profits in strong markets with a view to re-enter at a lower level.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C and F Calcutta.
July-September, per cwt. 14 1 1-2
Oct.-December, per cwt, 14-3
C and F Bombay.
July-September per cwt, 14-2
C and F Karachi.
July-September, per cwt, 14/2 3.4.

BEEJBUND

If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency..
ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
(V. P. Charges Extra.)
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (C). Bairagimatam Street, Madras
TESTIMONIAL:
Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 3.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 to 20th May
LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th May
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 May.
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 Monsoon
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-1/4 May.
Banks buying 3 mos 1|6 7|32 Monsoon.
NEW YORK.—
Banks selling T T 274-1/2
Banks buying T T 273
Banks buying D D 272
Banks buying 3 mos. 268
PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 922
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 mos. 950
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 129-2/4.
Banks buying 60 days 126-3/4.
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 138-1/4
SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 177-1/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 154-2/4.
JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4
CROSS RATES—:
New York/London 4.87 15/16 2nd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 9/16 3rd inst.
London/Japan 1/11 5/16 2nd inst.
London/Paris 124.00 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 34.94 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.32 2nd inst.
London/Italy 92.60 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 2nd inst. £4-4-11 1st inst.
Silver London Ready 26.3/4 2nd inst. 26 13/16 1st inst.
Silver London Forward 26.5/8 2nd inst. 26 11/16 1st inst.
Silver New York Ready 58-5/8 2nd inst. 58-3/8 1st inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4 p.c. 2nd inst. 3 3/32 p.c. 1st inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 4-1/8 p.c. 2nd inst. 4 3/32 p.c. 1st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Maney:—Inter Bank Call 6 p.c. 3 mos. 5 p.c. 6 mos. 4 p.c. 12 mos. 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 3.

3 months 3-31/32 per cent.
6 months 4-3/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent
Money Call 5-3/4 per cent. to 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Two months 5 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 3rd May, 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.833 inches (.005 above normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.750 inches (.026 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .023 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.4 degrees (0.4 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.6 deg. (.08 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 66 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours at 8 a.m. 115 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 4

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 2,900 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 3h. 33m. this morning (I. S. T.)

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m.—Talk "London Fashions By Mail." By Evelyn Russell.

6-40 p.m.—Chamber Music. As recorded by The Budapest String Quartet. "Quartet in G. Major Op. 76 No. 1, "Haydn"; "Quartet in F. Major Op. 96", "Dvorak".

7-30 p.m.—Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

9-25 p.m.—"Our London Letter". By Evelyn Russell.

9-35 p.m.—Indian Programme. B. R. Deodhar (of the Indian School of Music) —Vocal Music. Prahlad Ganu—Dilruba Solo.

11-0 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

SEND-OFF TO DELEGATE AND ADVISERS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, a meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at 7-0 p.m. (S. T.), in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to give a hearty send-off and wish "bon voyage" to Messrs. D. Chamanlal and Mahabub-ul Huq and P. C. Bose, Workers' Delegate and Advisers to the International Labour Conference, Geneva respectively and to Mr. R. R. Bakhale who is going to attend the International Textile Workers' Congress to be held at Ghent as the Indian Textile Workers' Delegate.

POLICE TACTICS CRITICISED.

"DO NOT LOSE YOUR HEART AND BE BOLD"

APPEALS AT STRIKERS' MEETING

About a thousand strikers collected at Nagoo Sayaji Wadi on Thursday morning to consider the strike situation. Mr. Alwe who was the first speaker, at the outset explained why the volunteers were posted at the Wadi that day. It was stated in some quarters that the volunteers were raised for the purpose of picketing the mills and creating a disturbance there. He assured his audience that the volunteers were not intended for creating any disturbance but to maintain peace and order. It would be the duty of the volunteers to persuade the men going to the mills not to go to work till the strike was over, bnt they could not make any breath of peace. The other reason why the corps of volunteers was raised was that the volunteers would observe and watch the movements of the police The police had failed to maintain order to the mill area and the leaders of the strike had taken up the matter of maintaining peace and order.

Mr. Alwe then referred to a meeting presided over by Dr. Ambedkar in which he expressed a desire to start a separate union for untouchables going to mills and said all workers were the same and there should be no caste distinction among workers. He would welcome the day when Mahars and Mochis were made weaving masters. If the Maharattas worked under European, Parsi and Mahomedan managers, he failed to see why they should not work under a Mahar or Mochi Weaving Master.

He then deprecated the tactics of the police and a section of the press in regard to the activities of the strikers and said if they passed a resolution of maintaining peace in Nagoo Sayaji Wadi, the police and the press interpreted it the other way and stated that the strikers were up to mischief and disorder. If they started that the strikers should go to their villages, their enemies interpreted it as inciting to create trouble. He urged the strikers not to lose heart and show a bold and firm stand and make the strike successful The millowners were trying to take some men in with a view to work the mills. Th strikers should persuade the people not to go to work. He was glad to say that ten annas in the rupee the strikers had gone to their villages and he expected as far as four annas to go shortly. He warned Wadia, Sassoon, Fazulbhoy and Morarji that if they wanted their prosperity they should pay living wages to the mill operatives

STRIKERS' PROCESION AND POLICE.

Mr. Nimbker said when he requested the Commissioner of Police not to stop the procession a few days ago, he replied it was to maintain peace and order. He (Nimbker(thought that the Commissioner had stopped the procession to break the strike. The Commissioner wanted the operatives to remain in the bondage of the capitalists. If five or ten volunteers picketed the mill, he failed to see why the Commissioner should object to it. If the Commissioner persisted in interfering wih them he (Nimbker) would challenge the Commissioner and block the Parel road by bringing 150,000 men from the chawls of Bombay in the mill area. He would also tell the Commissioner that if the strikers are goaded like that and if any breach of peace occurred, he (Commissioner) and his officers would be responsible for that. So far, the strikers had behaved very peacefully, but he reminded the Commissioner that though India was in bondage for a hundred years or a hundred and fifty years. it had not lost itse its self-respect and strength and if there was any riot, police will be responsible for it. He had heard reecently that H E. the Governor of Bombay had expressed his displeasure at the using of the fire arms by the police on the strikers.

He then referred to Dr. Ambedkar's meeting and said there should be no separate union but all union should be amalgamated.

INTIMIDATION ON WHICH SIDE?

Mr. Mirajker then said that while he was coming to the Wadi with the volunteers he was stopped by Deputy Inspector Long stating that he would not allow the procession to pass. The police accused the strikers of intimidation to those who went to the mills. He (Mirajker) accused the police for intimidating the strikers who were doing their work of picketing peacefully. Then was stated by some people that the strikers were going to get help from Moscow and Germany. He (Mirajker) said why they should not get money from Moscow and Germany when workers of all the countries were alike in their struggle against capitalists. He gave instances of England sending money to France and Germany, sending money to Russia as the condition of the workmen was the same everywhere. He therefore submitted that there was nothing wrong in getting money from Europe and urged the strikers to hold firm till millowners came to their senses.

MR. BRADLEY CRITICISES MR. JOSHI.

Mr. Bradley expressed his surprise that Mr. N. M. Joshi, a secretary of All-India Trade Union Congress had expressed his opinion in favour of unions based on castes. He urged the strikers to take the opportunity of the strike condition and build up one solid union based not on castes or sections but on one ideal of unity. He wanted to see the unions of Jhabwalla and Alwe united and any other union based on caste distinction should be boycotted.

MR. JHABWALLA'S ADVICE TO STRIKERS.

Mr. Jhabwalla said he had advised a few days ago that the operatives should go to the mills and tell others to come out. He was glad to see that that was done. He exhorted them that those who could not afford to stay in Bombay should go to their villages. He was glad to see that that advice was also followed and people were going to their villages in large numbers.

SOME MISUNDERSTANDING REMOVED.

Mr. Syed Munawar removed the misunderstandings created by some speakers that Mr. Joshi had expressed his assent in favour of unions based on castes. Mr. Munawar said what Mr. Joshi said was that there should be only one union. The union should not be confined to the mill workers but they should admit workhop men also into their fold.

POLICE FIRING AT BOMBAY AND LILOOAH CONDEMNED

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS AT LAHORE

LAHORE, May 2.

May Day was celebrated here yesterday by the Young India Association, under the Auspices of which body a public meeting was held when the significance of the day was explained. Resolutions were passed condemning the Police for opening fire on the strikers at Lilooah and Bombay, requesting the Assembly and the Provincial legislatures to adopt legislation to safeguard freedom of speech and check the actions of the Police and executive officers, expressing sorrow at the death of Mr. Maganlal Gandhi, and sympathising with Mahatma Gandhi and other members of Mr. Maganlal Gandhi family.—A. P.

LILOOAH STRIKERS COLLECT FU D

CALCUTTA, May 1.

300 Lilooah strikers who left Howrah on April, 27th, marched back this evening to Howrah, after making collection of funds at Kanchrapara and other industrial centres on the Eastern Bengal Railway.—A. P.

BUDDHA SOCIETY'S APPEAL.

Dr. A. L. Nair, the President of the Society, sends the following appeal for publication:—

The Thrice-Sacred Day of the Birth, enlightenment and Parinivana of the Bhagavan-Budha falls on the Vaishakha Full-moon Day, Friday (4th instant). The Budha Day should be observed as follows:—Spend the day in prayer and meditation. In Bombay, participate in the Buddha Society's function which will be presided over by Rai Bahadur Pandit Shio Narain, Advocate of Lahore.

Dacca.—Nawabzada Khajeh Alimulla, son of the late Nawab Sir M. Salimulla and a step-brother of the Nawab of Dacca was arrested on Tuesday by the Sutrapur police under Section 110 C. P. C. and placed before Mr. D. L. De Sadar, Sub-Divisional Officer. The Magistrate released him on a bail of Rs. 1000. The hearing of the case was fixed for 7th May.A. P

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD AND CO-EDUCATION.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION IN ST. ANDREW'S HIGH SCHOOL BANDRA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, April 30.

The spacious hall of St. Andrews' High School was crowded to its utmost yesterday evening on the occasion of the prize distribution of the School, with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, presiding.

Very Rev. Fr. D. D'Sa, the Manager. Mr. J. S. Pereira, the principal and the teaching staff received Sir Chimanlal in the entrance hall of the School. Thereafter the programme of the evening opened with the reading of the report of the School for the year 1927-28.

SCHOOL'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The report gives a thumbnail sketch of the history of the new acquisition—the grounds admeasuring 23000 square yards with 15,000 square yards utilised as playing fields and a building constructed according to the full requirements of a Modern English School. The foundation stone blessed by the Rt. Rev. S. O. Xavier, was laid in 1926 by Sir Norman Macleod and the building was opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 4th December, 1927.

"The two free classes attached to the school under the Compulsory Education Scheme were housed separately and to meet the growing needs of Bandra's ever increasing population the Management have applied for the opening of Standards II, III, and IV under this scheme from June 1928, and this application has been forwarded by the authority concerned for the formal sanction of Government."

A report of the strength of the school during the last six years shows an increase from 374 pupils in 1922-23 to 543 students in 1927-28. In the field of sports too, the school has captured a number of trophies and the Scout movement has developed fast through the efforts of Scoutmaster R. D. Pereira, a member of the Governing Council of the Bombay Boy Scout Association.

The reading of the report over, the successful students received their prizes from Sir Chimanlal.

PRIZES FOR MISCHIEF.

Sir Chimanlal then rose to speak. He said: "I am pleased to find that prizes are awarded for proficiency in studies, but it is a pity that no prizes has been reserved for the most mischievous lad or girl. For, when I look back to my school days, if there were a prize then for mischief I should have got it. I am glad to find that the school is making good progress and it is highly commendable considering the selfless work don eby the Fathers and th eteaching staff. I find from the report that there was a separation of the girls from the boys' school. In my opinion I do not think this step quite a wise one. Though there are different opinions on the subject, I for one firmly believe in co-education. I think the education of boys together with girls in schools and colleges has a salutary effect. However the management have arrived at this arrangement after due consideration and thought."

The serious part of the function over, the audience were treated to a display of Hawaiin Daneing by the school girls and a Grecian dance. A farce in one act which sent the audience into roars of laughter, especially on the appearance of Mr. A. Abreo as an Original Inventor and weather prophet, ended the first annual prize distribution in the new school building.

Continued from column 6.

classes of more than 50 children in the primary schools of this country.

SOCIAL DISTINCTIONS.

A challenging section of the address dealt with social distinctions in education. Mr. Hill said:

The need that has been most stressed by leaders of all shades of opinion of recent years has been that of national unity. But it is necessary to point out that in this matter political precept is not borne out by educational practice. The ideal of national unity depends for its realisation on the citizens of the future who are being educated in the schools of to-day. It depends on their belief in the fairness and impartiality of the State. But in education this impartiality is lacking.

The children in one part of the system as compared with those in another part of the system are provided with strikingly inferior conditions—with dingier buildings, fewer books and pictures, fewer teachers to teach them, fewer charwomen to clean their schools, less facilities for games, and even, in their classrooms, less air to breathe.

'The greatest single condition of educational advance to-day is the sweeping away of all those barriers due to poverty which prevent children receiving a full education.

The time was undoubtedly ripe for a great forward movement in education comparable in magnitude and results with the great movements initiated in 1870 and 1922.

WANTED THINKERS

MENACE OF MASS PSYCHOLOGY

EDUCATION MUST NOT LAG

"A programme of educational reform to be carried out in the next five or ten years, was suggested at the Teachers' Conference at Cambridge in mail week with special reference to the increased responsibilities accompanying the extension of franchise to young women, says Mr. Hugh Martin in the "Daily News and Westminster Gazette."

In these hard times, can the nation afford to give all its children a first-class education?

Mr. W. W. Hill, of Hinckley, Leicestershire, made no attempt to evade this leading question in his presidential address to the National Union of Teachers, assembled for their annual Easter Conference.

There were pessimists he said who talked as though the country were on the road to ruin.

"Last year," said Mr. Hill "we invested more capital in business in other countries than we invested in the education of the children in our own country.

"New bank premises are being erected on the best sites in our cities, and the bankers themselves in their recent reports unite in a favourable verdict on the country's prospects."

WAYS AND MEANS

His submission was that the difficulty about ways and means was not lack of money, but attitude of mind.

It had been estimated that the nation spent a thousand millions a year on amusements, gambling and drinking. Plainly we had the money if we decided to use it.

Even if the following programme cost fifty millions, observed Mr. Hill, it could be carried out without reducing expenditure on war services, without reducing interest on debt, and taking money from productive industry, housebuilding, food or wages:

Lengthening of the school life.
Part-time education to the age of 18.
A liaison with industry.
Increase of adult education facilities.
Smaller classes.
Improved buildings and equipment.

"WHY SO DIFFIDENT?"

It was seriously hoped that this programme would be carried out in stages during the next five or ten years. But at the moment educationists, said he, were reduced to asking: Why is the President of the Board so diffident on behalf of education, while its enemies are brazen and unashamed?

There were many striking passages in Mr. Hill's examination of the outlook responsible for the above-mentioned practical conclusion.

Linking up education with the latest Votes for Women Bill, Mr. Hill declared that democracy was not the menace, but ignorance.

"Our nation," he said, "is initiating a tremendous experiment. For the first time in history the affairs of a world wide empire are coming under a completely democratic system of government. This is the time, therefore, for the educationists of the country to utter a solemn warning to the statesmen of the country, and to tell them that if they let their educational reforms lag behind their political reforms they will be preparing a situation of a highly dangerous character.

"The political system of the twentieth century cannot be run with the educational equipment of the nineteenth century."

STANDARDISED CULTURE.

In particular, the schools of to-day were called upon to breed thinkers able to resist "the menace of a mass psychology," created by the films, the wireless, and the syndicated Press.

"Independent journalism," he observed, "is decreasing; trust journalism is increasing. The newspapers are falling into fewer and fewer hands.

"When we turn to broadcasting, we find that monopoly control is an accomplished fact, and that artistic and intellectual culture is already, to that extent, centralised and standardised. 'The time may come when a handful of men will determine what we shall read in our armchairs, and what we shall listen to by our firesides. Mass psychology in the future will be generated not so much at the street corner as in the chimney corner. The vastness of this danger does not seem to be realised."

One of the practical lessons which the President drew from this was that the evil of large school classes must be abated. There are at present 20,000

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Ordinary General Meeting of Bombay Association of the Institution of Engineers (India) Phoenix Building, Graham Road Ballard Estate, 6-15 p.m.

Bank of Baroda At-Home, new premises at Apollo Street. 5-30 p. m.

Buddha Jayanti celebrations at Buddha Society's premises, Rai Bahadur Pandit Shiv Narain presiding.

S. S. "Kaiser-e-Hind" with English mails of April 19th due at 6 a. m.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar's lecture, South Indian Union premises, Kanji Bhuvan, Parel, 9 p.m. (S. T.).

Bombay Bengalees to entertain Dr. Sudhindra Bose, Bengal Club premises, Noble House, Parel, 7 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, May 5.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

THE SOUTH INDIAN UNION, BOMBAY.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, M. L. A., Ex-President of the Indian National Congress will deliver a lecture to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. at the Union premises, Kanji Bhuvan, Parel. The lecture is open to public.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

To meet Dr. Sudhindra and Mrs. Bose, there will be a Conversational Meeting at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE.

Dr. Sudhindra Bose Professor of Political Science, State University of Iowa (U. S. A.) will be entertained at a tea-party to-day (Friday), at 7 p.m., at the Bengal Club, Noble House, Parel.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ.

The adjourned 32nd annual meeting of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj will be held on Sunday (the 6th instant), at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), in the Samaj Hall, Girgaon.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 2nd May, 1928 to 6 a.m. of 3rd May 1928:—

Small-pox attacks 6, deaths 4; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 5, deaths 2; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 86. Total Mortality this day last year was 86.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English Mail steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 19th ultimo, a general cargo and 69 passengers.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the Ramayana Pattanam that is being conducted since last month by Brahmasree Ramachandra Sastrigal of Aylom at Sreenivas Building, Sita Kalyana Ghattam falls to-day (Friday), and will be celebrated from 8-30 to 10-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from Bombay of the 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 7 p.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 5 a.m. the following day.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

BUDDHA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

A public meeting will be held to consecrate the memory of Lord Buddha's 2552nd Thrice-saered Anniversary to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. at N. Powell & Co.'s Compound, Club Road, Bombay. Rai Bahadur Pandit Shio Narain (Advocate) of Lahore will preside.

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ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING

GANG OF 14 PERSONS ON TRIAL

STORY OF THE ARREST

For alleged opium smuggling, a gang of 14 persons composed of Pathans, Rampurees and Hindus was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Thursday. The accused were alleged to have conspired together and imported 60 lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 5,000 without license.

EXCISE PEON'S EVIDENCE.

Dattatriya Naik, an Excise peon in the course of his evidence stated that under instructions from Inspector Hudson he kept a watch, over the accused at Kalyan. On the night of March 12 last he noticed Shamu Amruddin, the first accused who arrived by the North East Passenger. Babu Gangaram and Mangya Deva, the second and the third accused were also with him. He followed them to Kurla where they alighted and tried to escape. witness detained them and took them to the Excise Station at Bori Bunder.

POLICE STORY.

Inspector Hudson said that the three accused were brought to him at about 9-50 p.m. on the night of March 12. He searched them in the presence of a 'punch' and about 30 lbs. of opium was recovered from the second and the third accused. The stuff was concealed in two oil cloth jackets worn by them. All the three accused had tickets from Khandwa to Bombay.

HOW THE ARREST WAS MADE.

Shamu, the first accused had two letters in Urdu, one of which was addressed to "Chottan" the fourth accused subsequently on certain statements made by the accused a parcel of 22 lbs. of opium were again discovered at Wadi Bunder.

Further hearing is adjourned to May 11.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are intelligent and smart and shrewd. But, as some unknown wise man has said, every silver lining has its dark cloud. To make the meaning clear, you become at times oversmart and ultra-wise when you simply court disasters (even living ones). You oftentimes presume to teach grandmother how to suck eggs, how to prepare egg mixture or even to lay eggs (in one basket, mind you, don't take the phrase too literally!). You become generous when you want to make a show of passing yourself as a man to be reckoned with (for big salaams, and exclamations of "ji-hazoor") You will then,—of course in the presence of big guns of both sexes —give liberally with your lucky right hand, only to take it back, often with compound interest, with the tricky left hand. But the world won't hear of your latter exploits. It will have only the first impression which will be everlasting.

Similarly the donations promised by you in aid of funds, and duly published by an unsuspecting Press will remain a promise, given to the ear as a boxer does and broken with the heart, and shattered to bonemeal. You know parlour tricks; and though you may catch very few unwary flies, you will find that there are many shrewd ones who know more tricks than yourself and who will simply make a fool of you and make you dance before them as the itinerant showman makes a monkey dance to the accompaniment of funny grimaces. "From golden even to silver break of day" you will dance your stupid Charleston. Your merry career will one day be abruptly cut short, and as a school-boy wrote out his answer in an examination paper "after you are no more you will be cross-examined by a coroner," and after your good is interred within your bone, your young hopefuls will also announce in papers handsome promised donations to funds, in your "sacred memory," which also will remain for ever a sweet promise only. Like father, like sons, like mother, like daughters, indeed!

ALLEGED INSULT AND ASSAULT

CASE AGAINST BANK SHROFF WITHDRAWN

The Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court discharged the case in which Mr. Jehangir Curseji Vachha, the head Shroff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation together with a watchman of the Bank stood charged with insulting and assaulting Mr. Erachshaw S. Shroff an Inspector of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co on Thursday.

The case it will be recalled arose out of the allegation of the complainant that he found the accused in the company of his (complainant's) wife at the Bank when the complainant asked the accused to explain his conduct, the latter, it was alleged, had the complainant forcibly pushed out of the Bank with the aid of the watchman.

When the case came up for hearing, the complainant applied for a short adjournment. As his pleader was out Bombay and all the papers relating to the case were with him.

Mr. P. N. Godinho who appeared for the accused opposed the application whereupon the complainant acting on the advice of the Magistrate withdrew the case reserving for himself the right of refiling the same after some days.

"INDIAN NATIONAL HERALD"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I quite agree with "Interested Parsi". The whole of this affair of the "Herald" is monstrous. This is the universal opinion. Mr. Tairsee's "Open Letter" is crushing. Frankly, I do not think that two lakhs completely cover the whole extent of our "losses". There is scandalous extravagance somewhere. It is not spent on new "types" as I can hardly read what has been written in the paper. Where, then is the money being spent? Not much on paying journalists as I know several whose dues amount to several thousands of rupees. (They have complained to me personally). Is this "European" management? It is sometimes urged that the Editor is "brilliant" with his pen. I should jolly well think he ought to be. If he cannot run our paper except at a loss of 2 lakhs annually, then he is certainly "very brilliant." The whole show is a miniature "Back Bay"—It seems to me. "Pies of the Poor" forsooth! I am sick to hear of it. I am really filled with nausea. Our Ex-President of the National Congress observed over a year ago:—"We do not want foreigners to dictate to us!" These were wise words. But here is a case of a "foreigner", not only "dictating" to us as to how we should "run our business" but "charging us up" with it, and at a mighty stiff price too. I am advising all my friends—not to subscribe a single pie further, until this fiction of "European Management" is blown up from Dalal Street. I fail to see how any paper can be called truly "National" without being truly "Nationalised". I am sure Mr. Bharucha agrees, and in his heart of hearts even Mr. Desai and even Mr. Nariman, also.—Yours, etc.

INTERESTED HINDU.

Bombay, May 3.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am surprised that a man of Mr. L. R. Tairsee's well-known acumen of business and familiarity with newspaper enterprise should have demeaned himself so far as to address you the long, and unintelligible letter you published yesterday apropos of the "Indian National Herald." All that I could understand of Mr. Tairsee's bewildering argument seems to amount to this: that the "Herald" has made very heavy losses, that there is still a prospect of continued loss and that unless the City and Presidency of Bombay help Mr. Horniman in his venture, the "Herald" may have to close down. I am not always in agreement with the "Herald"; but I believe in the necessity of a steady abuse of Government and the bigwigs, if only to keep up the heart of the "Demos"; and I think you will agree Mr. Horniman has been performing this service to an admirable degree, in regard to every prominent person in India, with the possible exception of the Maharaja of Nabha. What will the people of Bombay gain, then, by such a campaign of obloquy upon a man who, in spite of being an Englishman, has devoted the best years of his life to the fearless service of this country and her cause? He has been paid for it, of course; and I agree with Mr. Tairsee that Bombay has done a great deal for Mr. Horniman in the past, ever since he joined the "Chronicle" under the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. But that is no reason to forget or ignore his needs to-day; and I see nothing unreasonable in the appeal the Directors of the National Newspapers India Ltd. have put forward.

As for the losses, I know they are regrettable; and I admit there might have been room for avoiding preventible waste. But with men of the moral sense of Mr. B. F. Bharucha intimately connected with the active management of the "Herald," I do not know that the people of Bombay need distrust the promises of the "Herald" Board. I trust Mr. Bharucha will see the wisdom and the moral obligation of disclosing fully all that he has to disclose in regard to the management of the "Herald," so that the / suspicions,—if they are suspicions, of people like Mr. Tairsee and other well-wishers of the "Herald" should be allayed. The "Herald" could not be, of course, a purely commercial proposition; but with the obligation of service taken on its shoulders by the Board composed of such eminent, honourable and patriotic gentlemen as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the people of India must be certain that their cause will in no way be neglected. And for that cause, does Mr. Tairsee think no sacrifice is needed? And is the sacrifice asked for by the "Herald" Directors too great?—Yours, etc.,

"GEM."

FROM WARSAW TO MOSCOW

KING AMANULLA ON POLANO-AFGHAN RELATIONS

SOVIET'S WELCOME TO "LAND OF THE FREE"

MOSCOW, May 2.

Warsaw.—The King and the Queen of Afghanistan left for Moscow. They were accompanide as far as the station by President and Madame Mosgricka King Amanullah in a final interview expressed his pleasure at his visit and hoped that Polano-Afghan relations' would continue and show favourable devtlopment.

AT MOSCOW.

The King and the Queen of Afghanistan were ceremoniously welcomed by the Karakhan on behalf of the Soviet at the frontier station of Negoreloe. From there they proceeded to Minsk where they were greeted by the White Russian Government. King Amanullah and Queen Souriya then left for Moscow.

"BRITAIN THE ARCH ROBBER."

Soviet press declares that unlike Britain, "the archrobber" who flaunted her military power before Amanullah, the Soviet will show her culture. King Amanullah has left the land of tyrants who are endeavouring to make the Soviet Russia, a British colony and he has come to the land of the free."—Reuter.

CONVICTS ATTACK POLICEMEN

THREE KILLED: SEVERAL INJURED

SHOLAPUR, May 3.

News has been received here that when the Police of Akalkot State took out a party of convicts on their work as usual on last Friday evening, some of the convicts made an attack on the Police and escaped. On receiving information of this, Mr. Pradhan, Government Administrator, proceeded to the spot and a free fight followed the attempts at rounding up the convicts, as a result of which three persons died while some were injured.—A. P.

MINISTRIALIST SOMMERSAULT IN COMMONS

PIQUANT SITUATION DUE TO MR. CHURCHILL'S ABSENCE

LONDON, May 3.

Mechanical lighters created piquant situation in the House of Commons where the absence of Mr. Churchill due to an attack of influenza exposed the budget to the risk of losing a further substantial sum. Mr. Ramsden (Conservative) moved an amendment which was supported by the Liberals and the Labourites to reduce the duty on mechanical lighters to three pence. Mr. A. M. Samuel who was comparatively recently appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury stoutly resisted the motion. The debate proceeded and Mr. Samuel suddenly agreed to accept the amendment. A storm broke, the opposition thoroughly enjoying the ministerial discomfiture. Col Amery hastily consulted Mr. Samuel. The opposition demanded whether Mr. Churchill had authorised the concession and Mr. Samuel's silence implied that he had blundered. The Government whips and Mr. Churchill's private secretary were hastening in and out of the house in the air of considerable discomfort till, finally, the Chief Government whip Mr. Eyres-Monsell, remarked that when cats are away mice will play, and suggested that Mr. Ramsden and the opposition might prefer that the matter should be discussed in the presence of Mr. Churchill whereupon Mr. Ramsden withdrew his amendment.—Reuter.

MR. CHURCHILL SUFFERING FROM INFLUENZA

LONDON, May 2.

Mr. Churchill is suffering from influenza and he will be unable to participate in the further debate on budget this week.—Reuter.

GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat Geeta at the General Educational Society's English School, Dadar, on Sunday next at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagawat Geeta in English at Dr. Chhottalal's Bungalow, Borivli, the same evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

MOULANA K. ABDULWALI.

Moulana Kutbuddin Abdulwati, President, Central Jamiat Khudamul Harmani and successor to the late Hazrat Moulana Abdul Baij will reach Bai Bunder Station to-day (Friday), at 6-15 a.m. by Peshawar Express from Delhi.

LATEST NEWS.

MAHARASHTRA DECLARES FOR INDEPENDENCE

(From Our Special Representative.)

Mr. S. S. Deo of Dhulia moved at the Maharashtra Conference the resolution disapproving of the small Holdings Bill in the form in which it is presented in the Council and calling upon the members of the Council to throw out the Bill in obedience to the expressed opinion of the people. The resolution was seconded by Mr. C. V. Vaidya who advocated a vigorous propaganda against the Bill becoming Law.

Mr. G. K. Fadake opposed the resolution on the ground that the principle incorporated in the Bill was most salutary and conducive to the welfare of the agricultural population.

A farmer from a village supported the resolution in his village dialect. The resolution was finally carried by an overwhelming majority, only three delegates voting against it.

SYMPATHY WITH STRIKERS.

Mr. Thengdi moved a resolution sympathising with the mill strike in Bombay and supporting the demands formulated by the Joint Strike Committee. The resolution was seconded by one Mr. Jadhav of the Khadki Kamgar Mandal and supported by Mr. K. N. Jogalekar. It was the nput to vote and carried.

A resolution exhorting the public to substantially help the national educational institutions in every possible way was moved by Mr. J. S. Karandikar of Poona. In a brief pointed speech Shrimati Malatibai Sathye supported the resolution after which it was unanimously carried.

COMPLETE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

Prof. Paranjpye then moved the following resolution:

"This Conference declares the goal of the Indian peple to be complete National Independence."

In a lucid and well reasoned out speech Prof. Paranjpye gave a crushing reply to the various arguments that are advanced against the complete National Independence being the goal of the Indian people. The resolution was seconded by Mr. G. V. Ketkar the present Editor of "Kesari." It was further supported by Mr. Gulam Dastgir in a vigorous Urdu speech. It was carried unanimously amidst loud applause.

BANGALORE, May 3.

Breaking his long self-imposed silence and seclusion Colonel Raja Jaipr. hri Bahadur Singh of Nepal made to-day a public utterance. Opening the Kalamandiram Arts Crafts Exhibition before a distinguished gathering of students of art he made lengthy references to the history of the Indian art until the revival and said that economically the art had a tremendous potentiality for increasing the nation's wealth judged according to the most modern stantard of civilised economics which consisted of a combination of utility and beauty while catering to the existing tastes of artists. The Raja concluded by saying that an aesthetic appreciation of the art had revealed a truer and a grander vision in the nation's mentality than a purely utilitarian appreciation.—A. P.

LONDON, May 3.

There has been no fresh development as regards Egypt. Authoritative circles in London regard the incident as closed.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 3.

Mr. Winston Churchill has been ordered complete rest and forbidden to see anyone on business.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 3.

Tokio.—The War Office despatch states that the situation at Tsinanfu is disturbing, as Chiang-Kai-Shek is unable to control the troops who are looting and are apparently, indiscriminately firing from the houses in various parts of the city.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 3.

Moscow.—King Amanullah arrived here to-day. The Royal Train was escorted by aeroplanes from the frontier. His Majesty was greeted with strains of Afghan National Anthem and Internationale. King Amanullah was received by M. Kalinin, M. Chicherin, M. Borshiloff and other Government members. King Amanullah later called on Mr. Kalinin and visited Lenin's mausoleum. His Majesty received Diplomatic Officers in the afternoon.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK. JULY.

	May 3.
Previous Closing Rate	21.23
To-day's Opening Rate	21.20
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	20.60
Difference	—.63

LIVERPOOL.

	May 3.
Previous Closing Rate	11.37
To-day's Opening Rate	11.23
Difference	—.14
To-day's Closing Rate	11.22
Difference	—.15
Broach Expectation	390 0 0

DISASTROUS FIRES IN BOMBAY

G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES GUTTED.

DAMAGE OF RS. ONE LAKH

Two disastrous fires broke out on Wednesday which culminated in damages to the extent of a lac of rupees. The first fire was noticed at Coal Bunder at Sewree in a stack of coal belonging to Messrs. Chunilal Harilal and Co., at 5 p.m. The fire brigade from Wari Bunder arrived on the scene and put out the fire after about two hours of strenuous efforts. The damage is estimated Rs. 40,000.

Another fire broke out at Haji Bunder at about 11 p.m. in the G.I.P. Railway stores which was completely gutted. The stores containing dealwood cases, gunny bags, nuts, bolts and carpaulin. Unfortunately there was no water main near the scene of fire and the fire brigade had to get water from Ghas Bunder, a distance of half a mile through a net work of hoses. The fire was brought under control after midnight. The cause of fire is not known but damage is estimated at about Rs. 60,000.

BAGH HAZARA DISPUTE CASE APPEAL

MAHANT ENTITLED TO ESTATE

LUCKNOW, May 2.

A bench comprising the chief Judge and Mr. Justice Wazir Hasan delivered judgment to-day in the appeal preferred by Bhaiya Harisaran Das against the judgment of Mr. Justice Pullan in the Bagh Baba Hazara dispute in which property worth about seventyfive lakhs is involved. The foundation of this estate was laid by an Udasi Sadhu named Baba Hazara who came to Lucknow during the days of the Nawabs of Oudh. Tradition has it that this Sadhu revived a dead tree and was, on that account, awarded an estate by the then King of Oudh. Succession to the estate, which, in time, grew into a big one, was from Guru to Chela. On the death of Mahant Santram Das in 1922 there was a dispute between Mahant Harnarain Das and Bhaiya Harisaran Das as to who should succeed to the estate. It was privately settled and a deed drawn up, the terms of which, it was alleged, were that Mahant Harnarain Das should enjoy the estate for life, and Bhaiya Harisaran Das should succeed him with full rights as reversioner. Subsequently, in 1924, the Mahant, it was alleged, executed another deed surrendering his life interest in the estate in favour of Bhaiya Harisaran Das retaining to himself a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000. In 1927, however, Mahant Harnarain Das brought a suit claiming back the estate, alleging that the deed of 1924 was obtained from him by undue influence and fraud and that Bhaiya Harisaran Das had forfeited his rights under the 1922 deed. Mr. Justice Pullan decreed the suit in favour of the plaintiff, Mahant Harnarain Das declared the deed of 1924 null and void and further held that Bhaiya Harisaran Das had forfeited his rights under the deed of 1922. Bhaiya Harisaran Das appealed against Mr. Justice Pullan's Judgment. It has now been held on this appeal that the Mahant is entitled to the estate for life and that Bhaiya Harisaran Das is the reversioner.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN SWARAJ

SIR C. R. ALSTON'S APOLOGIA

ALLAHABAD, May 2.

The political discussion into which Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sir Charles Ross Alston recently entered through the columns of the Pioneer has not yet ended. Responding to the Pandit's reply to him Sir Charles writes in to-day's issue of the Pioneer expressing doubt whether the four year old proposal for a Round Table Conference will do any good as there is, in his view, no probability of such a Conference agreeing on a constitution agreeable to all parties. Referring to Pandit Motilal's statement that England persists in refusing her consent to India acquiring Dominion Status, Sir Charles states that he has heard of no such refusal by England in the general terms in which the Pandit puts it, though it is doubtless true that England would refuse immediate Dominion Status to India.—A. P.

RS. 1,50,000 FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION

MRS. RADHA MOHAN ROY'S GIFT TO CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

CALCUTTA, May 3.

The Calcutta University has received an endowment of Rs. 150,000 from Sailasuta Devi the widow of Radha Mohan Roy of Bhowanipore, for the promotion of scientific and technical education or the development of applied science or of scientific industries among Bengalis.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, MAY 4 1928.

MAHARASHTRA LEADS.

The sixth Maharashtra Provincial Conference that opened on Thursday at Poona is of special importance to the province. In the first place it is held at a most critical time in the history of the country. Secondly, while the last few conferences in Maharasatra were marred and rendered infructuous by internal party squabbles, the present one is an absolutely united conference. The credit for unifying all the parties in Maharashtra is ungrudgingly given by Prof. S. M. Paranjape, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, to the Simon Commission. He pointed out, too, that the unity in Maharashtra reflected the unity throughout the country, at any rate in regard to its attitude towards the Commission. The Commission naturally figures prominently in the addresses of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President, Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose. Prof. Paranjpye briefly reviewed the progress of the Commission and the boycott movement and warned the Conference against the least relaxation of the boycott. It is a significant sign of the times that Prof. Paranjape, though a most loyal lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi, gives his whole-hearted support to the Independence Resolution of the Madras Congress and adds: "It is the primary duty of our Provincial Conference to make the people of the Province realise the importance and necessity of National Independence by prominently placing the idea before them and by constantly hammering upon it."

The Presidential address is a remarkable performance. Its bold optimism is infectious, it is incisive in its logic and definite and clear-cut in its practical suggestions. The best parts of the address are those which deal with the need for Congress organisation, the boycott of British goods and communal harmony. As regards Congress organisation he says: 'As our power and influence increase through the organisation of Congress Committees, we shall be able to capture the bureaucratic seats of power. We know from personal experience that in districts where Congress Committees are well organised the capture of local bodies has been possible without any difficulty. The Congress offices are, therefore, the forts where we are to entrench ourselves and whence we have to stir out every day in order to raid the bureaucratic citadels. Congress Committees are our army and no plan of campaign, however skilfully devised, can succeed unless we have a strong efficient disciplined army at our command." It may only be added that the most efficient and disciplined army will go to pieces if its leaders are divided and that the Congress army itself will be strong only to the extent it has the support of the nation behind it. As a partial solution of the communal problem in India, the President suggests a cultural rapproachment of the different communities, a strong dose of secular and scientific training and the cultivation of the "economic consciousness." "The dawn of economic consciousness," he says, "spells the death of fanaticism. There is much more in common between a Hindu peasant and a Muslim peasant than between a Muslim peasant and a Muslim Zamindar. The masses have only got to be educated wherein their economic interests lie and once they understand that, they will no longer consent to be pawns in communal feuds. By working from the cultural, educational and economic side we can gradually undermine fanaticism and thereby render possible the growth of healthy nationalism in this country."

These are pregnant ideas and need only to be worked out in practice to their logical conclusion. They may take time in bearing fruit, but those who work them out will always have the satisfaction of being on the right path that must ultimately lead to success. We need hardly add that khaddar is a mighty force in rousing the economic consciousness referred to above and also in linking the masses and the classes on non-communal lines. For immediate results the President knows of no better weapon than the boycott of selected British goods and of all foreign cloth. That is also the opinion of the Congress and the country. About the efficiency of this weapon at least there is hardly any difference of opinion worth speaking of. The Maharashtra Conference will have amply served its purpose if it leads immediately to an organised Swadeshi and boycott propaganda throughout Maharashtra. Maharashtra may be said to be the birthplace of the Swadeshi cult. It should not in this respect lag behind any other province.

NO PLACE IN WORLD POLITICS

We cordially welcome Dr. Sudhindra Bose to his motherland after an absence of about a quarter of a century. Part of this absence was enforced, thanks to the "benign" British Government. For the last ten years or so he tried to visit India but the British Consul in America would not give him a passport though the American Government had no objection to his visit. In 1921 he came to Colombo but was not allowed to enter India. Even now he is allowed to come here and stay for six months only on condition that he speaks nothing on polities. Ordinarily he would have flung such conditions back in the face of those who demanded them. He has accepted them under protest only because he longs to see again the country of his birth and his relatives. What mean these shameful restraints on a free man's elementary rights of movement and speech? Dr. Bose is not a leper, or a criminal or even a revolutionary. He is a Professor in a responsible University of America and a journalist. He is, however, a sturdy Indian patriot in spite of his American citizenship and has the inconvenient habit of speaking out the plain truth about British rule in India for the benefit of Americans as well as Indians. And the British Government, with its guilty conscience, does not much relish this publicity. It cannot disprove Dr. Bose's statements but externs and gags him, having the might to do so. But truth cannot long be smothered. Only, for the time being Dr. Bose and his fellow-martyrs have to accept their lot with courage and the hope that Nemesis and justice are not far off.

The interview that Dr. Bose gave to a "Chronicle" representative and his article on "Indian Student Deported", which we publish, make it abundantly clear that the position of Indians in America is about as bad as in India. This is in a sense natural as in either place Indians are dominated by the Whites. It would be unnatural if any true Christianity were left among the Empire-mad Whites. America, says Dr. Bose, "is essentially an imperialistic country" and has developed a strong colour feeling. As an example of colour prejudice he cites the sad case of a Punjabee student who had half worked his way up in the University of Pittsburg but who was suddenly deported to India by the American Government on the ground that he was not a "bona fide student" as he was attending evening classes. Dr. Bose sadly confessed to our representative that "India has no place in world politics, otherwise such a colour bar against her would not exist". It would be equally true to say that Indians will never have a place in world politics until they get their rightful place in their own country.

LAND ALIENATION IN SIND.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, who was deputed to inquire into the discontent in Sind on account of the steady passing away of land from the hands of small cultivators into those of capitalists, has now submitted his report and has suggested restraints on land alienation on the lines of the Punjab Land Alienation Act. The figures that he has collected show that in the twenty years from 1905-06 to 1924-25 the amount of land in Sind passing from the possession of agriculturists to that of non-agriculturists has been over four lakhs of acres and he fears that when the Barrage area is fully irrigated such alienation of land may be more rapid than it is now. Assuming the need for more checks on alienation than are at present imposed, the main question is the method and the extent of additional restraints. Care must be taken that the remedy is not worse than the disease. The chief cause of land alienation is the chronic and growing indebtedness of the landholder, which in its turn is due to lack of credit facilities in the rural areas. There is every possibility that, if a landholder is absolutely prevented from alienating his land, his credit may be by that very law further crippled. A better remedy is decidedly to increase the villager's credit facilities through Co-operative Societies, land banks and such other means. Mr. Covernton, while he relies upon the rapid development of Co-operation to ensure the full success of the legislation he suggests thinks, without giving reasons, that co-operative credit alone will not suffice to protect the landholder. It is not quite safe to rely unduly on the Punjab precedent, as conditions in Sind are not precisely the same as in the Punjab. Mr. Covernton's draft bill, which is not yet approved of by Government, but which is only circulated for eliciting public opinion, needs to be closely scrutinized by those who have full knowledge of local conditions and whose interests are affected by the Bill. We can safely say even at this stage that the Bill gives too much discretionary power to the Collector in sanctioning or disallowing alienation. In the absence of clear laws or rules regulating that discretion, there is every chance of that discretion being misused, inadvertently or deliberately.

FOR EVER AND EVER.

Sir Austen Chamberlain now makes no secret of the real intentions of British Imperialists in regard to Egypt. Heckled in the Commons about the recent policy of the Baldwin Government towards that country, the British Foreign Secretary declared that it would always be necessary "for this as for other Governments in future to maintain the principles of the Declaration of 1922". Egyptian nationalism must, therefore, clearly understand that in spite of the reiterated assertions of British statesmen that they have no desire to intervene in the internal administration of Egypt and to lower its prestige as an "independent" State, the true relations of their country with Britain will remain for ever and ever as those of a vassal to his liege lord. The Tories have even the presumption to assert that they have displayed in what is regarded on the Continent and by the subject portion of the Empire an attitude towards Egypt of uniform hectoring and bullying a spirit of "moderation and patience". Sir Austen Chamberlain coolly informs Commender Kenworthy that the reply of the British Government to the Nahas Cabinet's conciliatory note was "equally friendly". The despatch of warships and the threat of taking the best action that seemed to it proper if the Public Assemblies Bill was not postponed are in the eyes of British Tories "friendly" overtures towards Egypt.

Lord Birkenhead's supercilious language and the uncompromising attitude displayed by the British Foreign Secretary are in full accord with the sentiments of that large body of opinion in England which looks upon Egypt as a legitimate field for exploitation. Egypt is necessary as a vassal State for the British Empire because the Suez Canal must be in British hands and because the land irrigated by the waters of the lower reaches of the Nile as well as the Sudan which Britain now practically regards as conquered territory must be held under British control for the sake of the British cotton interests. That is the Tory argument. The trumpery excuse about the security of foreigners means that no other foreigners except the British shall be in the political and economic possession of Egypt. Even Commander Kenworthy, voicing the Empire aspirations of the British Labour Party in the "Outlook," remarks: "However much sympathy we have with Egyptian nationalism, we are determined to safeguard the passage of that inland sea, the Mediterranean including its Eastern exit via the Suez Canal, until some powerful and tried international police force provides surer safeguards". Official Labour in Britain will be polite in its language, therefore, in rejecting Egyptian demands but its essential attitude towards them is just the same as that of the Tories. Britain and Egypt are sure to grow more antagonistic towards each other unless the former finds its position on the Nile made absolutely untenable.

THE BUDDHA.

THE GREATEST OF THE ARYANS.

(BY SWAMI VISHWANANDA.)

"Namo Tassa Bhagavato Arhato."

This auspicious Vaishakhi Purnima will be the occasion for rejoicing in millions of homes all over the world in commemoration of the birth of the great Teacher, who claims the loving homage of one-third of the human race. The enlightened one appeared with his gospel of Ahimsa and his message of Nirvana at a critical moment of India's history. Forgotten were the sublime tenets of the Vedas that solved the riddles of life and showed the way to peace and blessedness and in their place elaborate rites and ceremonies were invented and performed with pomp. The sacred altars began to be desecrated with the blood of the innocent dumb creatures. Sacrifices were the order of the day. Learned theologians and schoolmen were pre-occupied with hair-splitting distinction of scriptural injunctions. The Brahmans who were custodians of spiritual knowledge became selfish and greedy. Verily, the earth was burdened with the sin and inequities of these sadducees and pharisees, and He, who condescends to come down to human plane to establish Dharma, would not fail to respond to the united prayer and supplications of His children.

THE GREAT AWAKENING.

"He will be either the greatest of monarchs or the greatest of sages", prophesied a grey-haired astrologer on the birth of Prince Gauatma. The world knows what he was meant for. The sight of a diseased and a dead man stung him with pain and grief, and in the midst of all the luxuries and lovely damsels of his palace he was the most miserable of men. "What joy is there in the luxuries of my palace, in the youth and beauty of my dear and charming wife, Yasodhara, so long as there is shadow of disease and death?" cogitated the mind of the Prince. This is how the great Awakening came in the mind of the future Buddha and then followed the great Renunciation. Yesterday a Prince in gold and purple, to-day a beggar in rags!

"My chariot shall not roll with bloody wheels,
From victory to victory, till earth
Wears the red record of my name. I choose
To tread its paths with patient stainless feet,
Making its dust my bed, its lowliest wastes,
My dwelling, and its meanest thing, my mates."

Thus did the Prince resolve within himself.

THE BOOK OF WISDOM.

For six long years he practised tremendous austerities and at last sat under the Bo tree at Gaya with the grim determination, "let my body fall in this very posture, but I will not move an inch from this place until I have attained Buddhahood." Page after page of the Book of Wisdom was revealed to his thirsty soul and the Prince Siddhartha became the Buddha, the World Teacher, with his message of Nirvana. The path to Immortality for mortal men was explored and the priceless treasures of Dharma were discovered. Like his compeer of Bethlehem, he too called all men and women unto him, "Come ye that are weary and heavily laden,—I will give you the bliss of Nirvana and there will be an end of the cycle of births and re-births." It was at Benares, the citadel of Hinduism, that he set the wheel of Dharma in motion.

In the mora of world's civilisation, the Indo-Aryans discovered the sublime truth, "It is by renunciation alone that immortality can be attained,—not by wealth, not by progeny." Buddha proclaimed the same truth in a louder voice to the whole world. Perhaps no other teacher has dwelled more on the miseries and suffering of human life than he. Addressing his disciples, Buddha says: "What think ye, disciples, which is more, the water which is in the four great oceans, or the tears which have flown from you and have been shed by you, while he strayed and wandered on this long pilgrimage and sorrowed and wept?" His heart wept for suffering humanity and his words were like divine manna to hungry souls. And did he not discard Sanskrit and preach in the language of the people so that the illiterate masses to whom the light of education has been denied by their brother-men might receive his life-giving truths?

YASHODRA'S WEALTH.

He, whose heart melted at the sight of misery of dumb creatures could not but feel for his own dear wife and child. The great Buddha went to his old palace only to see his sorrowing and weeping father and his dear wife, who was living like

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INDIAN STUDENT DEPORTED.

COMPELLED TO LEAVE AMERICA BEFORE FINISHING HIS EDUCATION

(BY DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE.)

S. S. "City of Lahore",
Somewhere in the Atlantic.

Our boat, which is now crossing the Atlantic, has a considerable cargo of missionaries. These Bible Christians tell us that all men are created equal and that America is a land of liberty. More-over, they declare that their purpose in going to India is to teach its heathen people justice, righteousness and democracy.

I am returning to India after a lapse of nearly quarter of a century. I am no judge of Indian conditions; but I maintain I know America as well as these proselytizing "Vicars of Christ."

Let me ask a straight question: Is America itself practising righteousness? Is the American policy of Indian exclusion, because of the colour of the skin, just and fair? There are about ten thousand Americans in India, and less than three thousand Indians in the United States. Americans bar the Indians, but the same Americans have the nerve to say that they have the God-given right to enter India whenever they please, may go wherever they will, and preach whatever nonsense they want. Can anybody, who is not a hard-boiled missionary, see any justice in this?

All this may seem a bit abstract. Let me forthwith cite a concrete instance, which will illustrate a characteristic American attitude toward India.

We have on our board the ship an Indian student, Mr. Mehar Singh Rait, who is being deported by the American Government before he has had time to complete his education. He has studied in several of the leading colleges of the United States, such as Missouri Valley College and University of Pittsburgh. Could he stay in America a year or two longer, he would be much further along in his studies and his deportation would not be such a catastrophe. What confronts him now is a blasted career, not to speak of the shame and humiliation of enforced deportation.

IN HOLY AMERICA.

Mr. Rait went to America in 1922 as a student, lecturer, and writer. As he received no financial aid from his home folks in India, he worked during the day nd attended college in the evening.

"It was during the great World War that I dreamed of America, the beautiful", confided Rait to me as we sat on our deck chair, "and its educational opportunities. There was a restless desire in me to see the beautiful America and to benefit by its splendid opportunities for education, to be where every human longing was promised fulfilment, without any condition—political or economic,—and that desire was not to be denied. America gave equal opportunity to every one in the days gone by, whether the man was French, German, Italian, English, or Jew, as the individual proved himself capable."

Rai twas born near Jullundur in the jab. He served with the Mesopotamia Force "D" as a hospital store-keeper for four years during the Great War. He used to be specially proud of the two medals which were awarded him for his war services.

In spite of all his gallant work for the "war for civilization", which was supposed to be not only England's but America's as well, Rait was arrested, put in jail for two weeks with thugs and criminals, and later deported to the dreaded Ellis Island.

Rait went to the United States on an American visa as a visitor. Originally he applied to the American Consul for a visa as a visitor. This the worthy American Consul refused to give on the alleged ground that he did not look like a student! When he reached America, Rait took particular pains to explain to the immigration authorities that although technically speaking he was a visitor, he was in fact a student and his sole object in coming to America was to secure education. He should therefore be regarded as an alien with the status of a student rather than of a visitor.

PEDLARS OF CHRISTIANITY.

Without friends and without money in a strange land, Rait had to face the problem of earning his bread and at the same time winning his college education. A lesser man might have fainted and fallen by the wayside. True to the heroic traditions of the Punjabi, Rait was not willing to turn his face to the wall and die. He worked all day as a clerk in an office, and in the evening he went to college. The necessity of carrying on the double

(Continued on Page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

Misrepresentation.

After some uncharitable and prejudiced criticism of Mahatma Gandhi because he had the courage and insight to point out that the Indian ideal was that workers should be considered as partners of the wealth produced by those for whom they work, the "Times of India" turns its attention to Mr. Joshi and draws a misleading conclusion from his speech at the May Day celebrations at Marwari Vidyalaya. The journal suggests that Labour leaders are anxious "to divest themselves of the responsibility for the trouble they have been so sedulously stirring up" simply because Mr. Joshi said in his speech that workers should not regard anyone as a leader but all of them as equals. It is a gross misrepresentation of the attitude of men like Mr. Joshi to insinuate that in preaching true democracy to the workers they are teaching them to be violent in their methods. As to the "Indian ideal" referred to by Mahatma Gandhi it could be practised in this country before the blight of Western Capitalism fell upon it.

Frustrated Efforts.

If officialdom in Nagpur hoped that the recent manoeuvres of its henchmen in splitting the Nationalist Party in the C. P. Legislature would succeed and thus help in weakening the strength of the boycott in those provinces, disillusionment now lies in store for it. Not that the manoeuvres will cease. Hindi feeling is being played off against Marathi sentiment, the political ambitions of Berar are being pitted against the cultural and territorial ambitions of the Hindi-speaking portions of these provinces. But the recent meeting of the Nationalist Party indicates that the Party attitude towards the boycott is to be maintained unimpaired in its solidarity and intensity. We hope this reiterated exhibition of Party unity will encourage Nationalist leaders in the C. P. to take more concerted measures in implementing the boycott.

Madras Women Speak Out.

The women of Madras did a good deal of plain speaking at a recent public meeting to support Mr. Harbilas Sarda's Child Marriage Bill. It was an occasion for giving expression to long-suppressed emotions and the occasion was well used. The women speakers left nothing unsaid that needed to be said. One of them put the point tersely and effectively by observing that "child marriages practically extinguished girlhood", thereby robbing girls at once of the opportunities of training for womanhood and of the innocent and rightful pleasures of girlhood. Another made short work of the usual cry of "religion in danger" by saying that the curse of child marriages was itself the greatest danger to religion. A third was more out-spoken and declared that "marriages had become a regular auction". And a fourth illustrated the statement by confessing: "I was married in my seventh year. My parents sold me. The bridegrooms's party gave my father a jewel worth Rs. 250." Needless to add, the resolution in favour of the Sarda Bill was passed without a dissentient vote. The meeting is only one more sign of a silent revolution taking place in the womanhood of India. We hail that revolution.

Kashi Shishu Sadan.

Homes for new-born babies, abandoned by their mothers either because of destitution or the latter's shame, are few in the country as compared with the dire need for them. Even the few that are in existence are not sufficiently financed by the public, with the result that infanticide is not checked as it ought to be. Mr. Raj Krishna Wantoo and Mrs. Wantoo founded about two years ago a home at Benares called the Kashi Shishu Sadan but had to conduct it at their own expense. The home is doing a great humanitarian service and its founders wish to extend it by attaching to it a primary school and also a Goshala for the purpose of ensuring a good supply of pure milk for the children. As the scheme is beyond their private means they have issued an appeal to the public for aid to the home. We trust the appeal will meet with good response. Many devout persons give away large sums of money for charities of doubtful value. A little discrimination in charity can relieve a great deal of misery in the country.

Technological College at Mysore.

The Maharaja of Mysore's Silver Jubilee Commemoration Committee has wisely resolved to utilise the surplus Jubilee Fund for founding a College of Technology as suggested by Sir M. Visveswaraya. The proposal is regarded as quite feasible by the Committee in view of the vast electric energy available and the hopeful prospects of developing the iron industry in the State. There is no doubt that the Maharaja's own zeal for technical education has also persuaded the Committee to prefer the plan of a College of Technology to several other alternative proposals. It is certainly a satisfaction to us that somewhere in India technical institutions are multiplying. But we cannot help feeling sore over Bombay's lagging behind. The great industrial possibilities of this Presidency are unquestioned. The Bombay Committee on Technical Education appointed in 1921 and presided over by Sir M. Visveswaraya strongly urged that a well-equipped technological college should soon be started in Bombay. It is a pity that the Bombay Government have not yet taken any action in the matter.

SWARAJ-PANACEA FOR INDIA'S ILLS.

INDIA MUST FULFIL HER DESTINY.

FRAMING OF CONSTITUTION--THE IMMEDIATE NEED

BOYCOTT COMMISSION AND BRITISH GOODS

MR. BOSE'S STIRRING APPEAL AT MAHARASHTRA CONFERENCE

GOVT'S LAND REVENUE POLICY CONDEMNED

(From Our Special Representative.)
POONA, May 3.

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm and rejoicings, the sixth session of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference opened on Thursday morning, in a spacious and tastefully decorated pandal specially created for the purpose in front of Tilak Mandir. Delegates from all the ten districts of Maharashtra, including several ladies attended the Conference in large numbers. Following among others were to be seen on the dais. Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, C. V. Vaidya, Rambhau Soman Altekar, Shankarrao Deo Rajwade, S. S. Naik, R. Bodas, L. B. Bhopatkar, D. V. Gokhale, Vinayakrao Bhuskute, Chitrao Shastri, V. G. Joshi, Rao Bahadur Chitale, Haribhau Fatak, Doctors Welkar and Sathye, Messrs. Dadasaheb Karandikar and L. M. Deshpande. Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Dr. S. M. Paranjpye, the Chairman of the Reception Committee were greeted with applause when they made their appearance in the pandal. Shrijut Subhas Chandra Bose, the President-elect of the Conference was the recipient of a tumultuous ovation. He was received at the entrance by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Kelkar and others, and was escorted to the Presidential Chair through the guards of national volunteers. The proceedings of the Conference began with Bande Mataram sung in melitluous tones by a band of young girls.

"SUBHAS IS SUBHASH."

In a humorous, dignified and eloquent speech, Dr. Shivrao Mahadeo Paranjpye, the Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates of the Conference. His references to the unity among the various political parties in the Maharashtra which has been established after so many years of painful expectation were greeted with an enthusiastic applause by the entire gathering. Mr. N. C. Kelkar moved the formal resolution proposing Babu Subhas Chandra Bose to the presidential chair. He warmly complimented Mr. Bose by describing him as a man of more action and less words that Subhas was "Subhash", Mr. Bose, would soon give a proof of it. But the speaker would tell them that Mr. Bose was also a "Mitbhash". The main characteristic of Mr. Bose was that he was a perfect Karmayogi. He did more and talked less. Mr. Bose was a staunch believer in the practical doctrine that work was the solvent for all angularities. Referring to unity among the politicians of Maharashtra, Mr. Kelkar expressed his wish and conviction that the unity would be a permanent feature of the politics in Maharashtra, and not a temporary stopgap.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar seconded the resolution in a short speech. The seed of unity, he said was sown at Satara were the previous session of the Conference was held a few years back. After the resolution was supported by speakers from several districts, it was unanimously carried amidst deafening applause. Babu Subhas Chandra Bose was then profusely garlanded and installed in the presidential gadi with all ceremony. Mr. Bose then read out his address in a sonorous and inspiring voice. His address was listened to with rapt attention and seemed to be very much appreciated by all sections of political opinion.

BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY

Reassembling in the afternoon, the Conference proceeded with the discussion of resolutions. At the outset the Secretary read out the messages of sympathy which the Conference had received from several Indian leaders.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu hoped that progressive Maharashtra would declare the boycott of the Simon Commission. Messrs. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande of Belgaum, Vijayaraghavachariar, Srinivas Kaujalgi, S. Satyamurti, S. A. Brelvi, Dr. Varadrajalu Naidu, Messrs. Rangswamy Iyangar, Har Bilas Sharda, C. Y. Chintamani, M. R. Jayakar, G. B. Pradhan, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, and many others had wished success to the Conference and urged the boycott of the Statutory Commission.

The Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had asked the Conference not to forget the mill strike.

Mr. G. S. Khaparde hoped that Maharashtra would return to the policy of the Lokamanya. Mr. Srinivas Iyangar urged concentration upon complete National Independence.

The condolence resolution touching the deaths of Hakim Ajmalkhan, Magnilal Gandhi, S. K. Damale, Doctor Lohokare and Lord Sinha was moved from the Chair and carried all standing in their places.

"HIGHHANDED AND TYRANNICAL."

In a vigorous Marathi speech Mr. D. V. Gokhale moved the second resolution emphatically condemning the highhanded and tyrannical land revenue policy of the Government of Bombay and recording indignation and disapproval of the Conference of the enhancement of the land revenue assessment in Alibag and Bardoli Talukas.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Gosavi from Alibag and supported by Mr. L. M. Deshpande. It was then unanimously carried.

One more resolution was moved from the Chair recommending the removal of all restrictions imposed by Government on Mr. V. D. Savarkar. The same resolution also urged the immediate and unconditional release of the detenus and political prisoners. The resolution was carried "nem con."

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION REAFFIRMED

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

(From Our Special Representative.)
POONA, May 3.

The Subjects Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference has after a heated discussion carried by a majority of votes a resolution declaring complete national independence as the goal of the Indian People. In the open session, this resolution will be moved by Mr. Kelkar and seconded by Mr. Paranjpye. A mild opposition from the moderate group is expected. Other resolutions passed by the Subjects Committee are about the boycott of the Statutory Commission, and all British goods. It is expected that the Conference will express itself very emphatically against Sir Chunilal Mehta's Bill regarding the fragmentation of holdings. It is to be noted with gratification that an agreement has been arrived at regarding the propaganda in favour of Swadeshi cloth with special emphasis on Khaddar.

THE WELCOME ADDRESS

POONA, May 3.

The sixth session of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference opened here this morning before a large and enthusiastic gathering of delegates from all districts of the province. A number of ladies were present. The proceedings began with the singing of national songs. After the welcome address of Mr. S. M. Paranjpye, Chairman of the Reception Committee, had been read, Mr. N. C. Kelkar proposed Mr. Subash Chandra Bose to the chair. Mr. Kelkar said that Mr. Bose had succeeded Deshabandhu Das as the leader of Bengal. He was a man of action and had been among the first to receive the Government's attention in pursuasce of their policy of cutting off tall poppies. Tradition in India had been that a member of the Indian Civil Service should be neither an Indian, nor civil, nor a servant, but if Mr. Bose had continued to be a member of that Service, he would have belied that tradition.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar seconded the proposal, which was further supported and carried with acclamation. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose then took the presidential chair and delivered his address.—A.P.

It is nearly after thirteen years that a session of the Provincial Conference is again being held in Poona. The preceding Conference in Poona held its sittings in the month of May in the year 1915, under the presidentship of Barrister Baptista of Bombay, when, as many of the present audience also must be remembering, Maharshi Annasaheb Patwardhan inaugurated the proceedings of the meeting and Lokamanya Tilak guided the discussions and deliberations of the various resolutions of the time. Every one here is sure to miss the presence of those two great patriots and politicians; but, though absent in their physical form, they, like other invisible helpers, must be regulating our affairs in the right direction with their unseen hands from the etherea plane.

The old constitution of the Congress underwent certain radical changes in the first days of Non-co-operation, as a result of which provinces were redistributed on linguistic basis. And, according to the new rules, formed for the different provinces, the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee arranged from time to time to hold its conferences at Bassein (Thana District), Pen (Kolaba District), Ratnagiri, Jalgaon (East Khandesh District) and Satara. And this year we are fortunate to have the session of the 6th Conference again at Poona after a period of nearly thirteen years.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

We are also fortunate for having secured a worthy patriot to preside over the deliberations of this Conference of ours. The name of Babu Subhash Chandra Bose, our President-elect, is widely known everywhere. Although he hails from Bengal, he entertains a feeling of high admiration and deep regard for the past heroic deeds of the Mahrattas and the present political activities, set on foot by Lokamanya Tilak in Maharashtra. Babu Subhash Chandra, being an I.C.S., would have by this time become a District Collector, or a District Judge, or even some other higher Civilian Officer, if he had chosen to join the Government ranks. But he has rightly rejected the service of an alien bureaucracy, and he is at present devoting all his energies to the service of his Motherland alone. By his educational qualifications he was entitled to be in a position, from where he would have sent others to jail; but such is the irony of fate that he, who would have been a First Class Magistrate, was looked down upon as a First Class Misdemeanant, and had to suffer imprisonment for being guilty of the atrocious crime of patriotism for several months as a detenu under a special Act of the Bengal Government. But, even if the Government is not inclined to recognise the worth of Indian patriots, the Indian people have by this time come to regard it generally as an infallible rule that persons, who are fortunate enough to secure the favour of Government's displeasure, are the real and disinterested friends of their country. And as such, Babu Subhash Chandra Bose was honoured by the people of Bengal by electing him to the Bengal Legislative Council and by conferring upon him the high distinction of the presidentship of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, and, by the people of the whole of India, by electing him one of the General Secretaries of the Congress at Madras.

OUR DEBT TO SIMON SEVEN.

Another fortunate circumstance of the present time, which concerns itself with the holding of this Conference, is that now-a-days party differences are rapidly disappearing in almost all the parts of the country. And for this happy and most desirable result we must offer our sincerest thanks to the Simon Commission, though not for anything else. It is but rightly said that the darkest clouds have generally some silver linings. The Simon Commission was never intended by its authors and organisers to produce unity among the Indians; nay, the

(Continued on page 9.)

"DOMINION STATUS WILL NEVER COME"!

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, THE REAL ISSUE

MR. S. IYENGAR'S DECLARATION OF FAITH

TASK BEFORE THE COUNTRY

"The real question upon which the country ought to concentrate this year is complete national independence without any "ifs," "buts," "unless" and "until" and without any reservation mental, moral or verbal. The issue of independence ought to be placed before the country in the most unambiguous manner. Its implementing must be for this year by a relentless boycott of the Simon Commission followed by a vigorous and energetic boycott of British cloth." In these uncompromising words Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.L.A., ex-President of the Indian National Congress summed up his observations on the work before the country to a representative of the "Chronicle."

Mr. Iyengar arrived in Bombay by the Madras Mail on Thursday morning and will leave for Europe on Saturday primarily to recoup his health. The Madras leader belongs to that school of optimistic politicians who never despair. Our representative found him amidst a number of his friends in the "Sardar Griha" discussing present day politics. He was very hopeful about the success of the boycott movement and repudiated some press reports that he favoured "Dominion Status."

WHY HE GOES TO EUROPE.

As to the object of his visit to Europe he said:

"I am going to Europe on a brief holiday not with a view to shirk my duties here or to escape from any awkward situation nor with a view to bring Swaraj to India in my suit case. I go because of over riding considerations for my impaired health and greatly diminished energies. I had three or four years' work in my province fairly laborious and incessant. I had two to three years of All-India work equally taxing. I find that I cannot bring to my task this year my customary energies and a capacity for incessant touring and organization. I am, therefore, most reluctantly obliged to seek a wholly different atmosphere. It is not rest I want but a change of scene. That is the only reason why I go, though naturally such incidental services and more than services, such consequential opportunities for better equipping myself as a tour to Europe may afford will not altogether be absent."

REVERSING BOYCOTT VERDICT.

Asked if his departure from India might not help the Government to reverse the decision of the Assembly in regard to Simon Boycott at any session that might be held at Simla, he said:

"I can only repeat what I have said before that even for this Government it will be grossly improper to seek directly to reverse or indirectly to circumvent the decision of the Assembly on the Simon boycott. I think any such procedure would be out of order for at least an year. I do not attach to the Government's doings in the Assembly a tithe of the importance which I attach to the maintenance of the coalition between the three political parties on the Simon Boycott and like matters. That after all is the fundamental thing and if the three political parties refuse to serve on any Committee elected or nominated it does not in my judgment matter what the Government might say.

"I DO NOT CARE."

Sir John Simon made it pretty plain repeatedly that he does not care for the opinion of the Assembly when that opinion expresses the united will of the three political parties. I do not care for the opinion of the Assembly if it expresses any opinion contrary to the will of the three parties or in other words if it expresses the opinion of the Government. I attach the greatest importance to the boycott by the Congress and other political parties and the country as a whole of the Simon Commission and not the attitude of this Legislature. On that Legislature, for so long as these Ministries function in all these Legislatures and are not cassered summarily as they deserve to be, co-operation with the Simon Commission direct or indirect, by the majorities in the Provincial Legislatures consisting of place-hunting Ministerial parties and subservient nominated and official blocks, is inevitable. I have no doubt that in the Assembly also there is a Ministerial Party and possibly a majority party to support the Simon Commission. I firmly adhere to my opinion that the seats in the Councils should be captured by Congressmen and those who work in close and faithful alliance with them. But I do not attach after the stubborn and contemptuous way in which the Government has treated the repeated verdicts of the last session of the Assembly much importance to any decision of the Assembly by a formal majority which does not represent the opinion of the Congress or the opinion of the other parties that stand so wonderfully united this year."

THE REAL QUESTION.

Regarding the work before the country Mr. Iyengar said:

"The real question upon which the country ought to concentrate this year is complete National Independence for India without any reservation mental, moral or verbal. The issue of independence ought to be placed before the country in the most unambiguous manner. Its implementing must be for this year by a relentless boycott of the Simon Commission, social boycott, boycott of written and oral evidence, boycott of those who do not boycott the Commission, and boycott by the united Indian press of those who do not boycott the Commission.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

"The seccond method of implementing

(Continued on page 8.)

FIRST VICTORY FOR BARDOLI.

RAVISHANKAR VYAS SENTENCED.

(From Our Special Representative).
BARDOLI, May 3.

Mr. E. I. Patel, Special Magistrate of Bardoli delivered to-day judgment in the case in which Mr. Ravishanker Vyas was charged with tresspass and obstruction. He convicted him of both the charges and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or twenty days' more imprisonment on each of the two counts.. In all he is awarded five months and ten days' rigorous imprisonment. The police were placed in every corner of the Court rooms. The Police Inspector, Sub-Inspector and Jamadar were also present.

Mr. Ravishanker received his sentences most cheerfully. Kumari Manibehen who desired to garland Ravishanker in Court was prevented and refused permission.

Mahatma Gandhiji has sent to Ravishankekr the following message of congratulation on his good luck in being the first in Bardoli's roll of honour.

"Bhai Ravishanker, you are fortunate. Be satisfied with whatever good chance may bring, even-minded in heat as well as in cold, covering the body with rags if they could be had. You now have good luck of jail going too, before all others. If God granted a change of places, and if you were generous, I should gratefully wish to exchange places with you. Victory to you and to the country. Bapu's blessings.

Mr. Ravishankker was removed to the Surat Jail this evening.

MAHATMAJI'S CONGRATULATIONS

"IF GOD GRANTED CHANGE OF PLACES" SAYS BAPU

NOTICES GALORE

ATTACK ON VALOD WINE SHOP

The Secretary, Satyagraha Publicity Office, Bardoli writes under date 2-5-28:

It may be due to the reference made by Sjt. Vallabhbhai in his Surat speech to the irregularities in the japti of Valod wineshop that the officers hastened to another attack on the same shop yesterday evening at 5 p.m. The Excise Inspector Mr. Patel, the Mahalkari of Valod with some Pathans and Police guards and a motor car marched into the shop. On reaching they declared forfeited 10 empty wine casks—(valued at Rs. 3 each) lying outside the shop; this japti meant to cover Rs. 300 for the amount originally

(Continued on page 10)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT
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WANTED: A COURAGEOUS POLICY

GOVT.'S RUINOUS ECONOMIC POLICY

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOUR

SIR PHEROZE SETHNA'S WARNING

To a Press representative, discussing the Labour unrest, the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna said:—

The outstanding impression left on my mind is that there is abroad a spirit of sabotage. The increased proverty of the masses aggravated by the higher ratio and the crippled state of the national industries as a result of the economic policy of the Government of India have created an atmosphere favourable to the growth of the spirit of wrecking. The result is that counsels of responsible labour leaders like Mr. C. F. Andrews. Mr. N. M. Joshi and others are unheeded and desperate counsels proffered by the more extreme section find ready acceptance.

The Government of India can effectively assist in the solution of the problem, if they would only adopt a courageous policy of adequate protection to the national industries which would assist the industries to go through the trying period of adjustment to the higher ratio. But the Hon. Sir George Rainy, the Commerce Member, who was in our midst at an opportune time, would simply not face the situation. In the circumstances, what is needed is close co-operation between capital and labour in their mutual interests. Instead what we are confronted with is a threat of wrecking of the industrial system, by recourse to 'direct' action in the hope that out of the chaos some better system may evolve.

"SAVE LABOUR FROM ITS FRIENDS"

We have now reached a stage, when Labour has to be saved from its friends. It is likely that voices of warning at a juncture like this when passions run high, will be unheeded. But, duty to the workers and the well-being of the community demands that those of us as clearly see the danger, should utter public warning that the workers and their extremist leaders are following a suicidal policy which may succeed in further crippling our industries but not before its serious repercussions are felt by the workers themselves.

Let the workers organise themselves. Let them fight for the steady amelioration and betterment of their condition. But I want them to realise that there are ways and ways of doing things. The method that has been so far followed amounts to this, namely, that the workers go on a lightning strike, foregather and think of as long a catalogue of grievances as possible and then proceed to enforce their redress by holding on to the strike and by intimidating the general body of workers from working, whether they will it or not. This is at least the case with the strikes at Jamshedpur and in Bombay in the steel and textile industries. The strike at Jamshedpur has happened just at a time when the Management have come forward with their bonus scheme, which is but the sharing of the profits by the shareholders and the worker. The result of the strike it has been stated, may have the effect of postponing the bonus scheme. In spite of this, the strikers have refused the good offices of their own recognised Labour Association and by the obstinacy of a few hundreds of men working in the vital departments, some thousands are rendered out of work.

INDISCRIMINATE DIRECT ACTION.

The textile strikers in Bombay have not done better. They go on strike first, then discover a grievance in some changes wrought in some mills, in which the strike did not begin and have still to formulate their grievances. I am clear in my mind, that, while every effort for the betterment of Labour through recognised constitutional methods should be welcme, and under certain circumstances I recognise that the strike can be a legitimate constitutional weapon, the practice of indiscriminate 'direct action' must be firmly discouraged.

The employers of labour have their obligations and workers have their rights, but it is equally true that employers have their rights and workers have their obligations. Any movement, which is calculated to undermine the commonly accepted obligations towards one another of both Capital and Labour is an anti-national movement and deserves the severest condemnation of all thinking persons. The right course for Labour is to utilise all the recognised constitutional methods of education, agitation and organisation, before they resort to extreme action. Neither in the steel nor the textile strike, has this cardinal principle been observed. The community has been confronted with lightning threats in both the industries chiefly as a result of the activities of a section of Labour leaders who openly profess their faith in the cult of sabotage. In support of this, I have only to refer to the campaign for the intimidation and assault of oilmen who keep the textile machinery from rusting. It was openly preached that these safety men should be prevented from functioning so that the employers might yield.

EVILS OF SABOTAGE.

These are tactics which carry with them their own nemesis. The utmost success that these wreckers can hope for is that the industries may be injured and their recovery rendered as difficult as possible. But, these short-sighted men do not realise that this is a double-edged weapon and that if they do succeed in their wrecking, they would have equally succeeded in creating the very condition of unemployment and suffering which they want to avoid. In a situation like this, public opinion can play a large part and I trust that while extending to Labour all the support that it is rightly entitled to to organise itself and to assert itself in the enjoyment of its rights, public opinion will at the same time unequivocally declare itself against sabotage.

The extremist section are inflicting untold suffering on a large body of innocent men who are either swept away from work by initimidation or are their dupes. They are generating forces of disorder and disruption which it is easy to set free and difficult to regulate. It is therefore time, that Public Opinion made itself felt and prevented greater harm being done.

FIRST VICTORY FOR BARDOLI

(Continued from page 7.)

due. The shop-owner Sheth Dorabji inquired of the officers why they had attacked the shop again after taking under japti wines valued at Rs. 2,000 for a khata of Rs. 300 putting both the Government and himself to loss for the past several days.

Without replying to these inquiries, the officers went on with their work of emptying and carrying away the wine under japti. They first tried to thrust one of the casks into the car but failed; then they tried to fill these casks with the wine from the attached casks in the shop. But in their new venture also luck was against them. There was a hole in the cask and to their utter dismay they found the wine flowing on the ground. Nawajbai who was sitting at a distance cried out, "the cask might have only a hole in it, but the officers seem to have two holes in the place of their eyes; otherwise I know that never have officers of this type visited the shop during its career of 125 years." Another cask was tried but it seemed they had all joined the Bardoli campaign! At last the unsuccessful and crest-fallen officers were preparing to leave, keeping the shop open. Navajbai inquired of the Excise Inspector if he was appointed to do japti work and was told that he had merely come to test the liquor. But Sheth Dorabji told him plainly "I do not know whether you had come to test our liquor or ourselves, but you are responsible for spilling so much wine. For this and further damage that may accrue in future from your going away leaving the shop open the Government will be responsible."

PARSI PATEL OF BAJIPURA.

The Patel of Bajipura who is a Parsi gentleman was asked to point out certain houses in the village by the Mahalkari who raided the village with his staff for attachment. The Patel refused. His own house was also locked. A passing Vethia was asked to point the houses. He also refused. The Mahalkari thereupon stuck nine khalsa notices at different houses and left.

The cotton seed cart that was attached and taken to Valod Thana has been ordered back to its owner owing to legal difficulties which the officials seem to have realised later.

KHALSA NOTICE SERVED ON NON-KHATEDAR.

One Bhagat Govind Purshottam who has no land or khata in this village has been served with a Khalsa nitice. They have stuck it upon his doors!

AUCTION OF LIQUOR SHOP

BLACK-LEG TO OFFICIAL RESCUE

(From Our Special Representative).

BARDOLI, May 3.

The question is asked everywhere why should the Government make japti and take possession of buffaloes, if it is determined to confiscate lands of the farmers. It is understood a party of hundred policemen, especially of Mahomedans is asked for Bardoli. Pathans imported by the Government leave Bardoli one by one. Liquor shop owned by Navajbai and Dorabji of Valod and attached by the Government was put for sale by auction, and was taken up by Jehangir Cawasji of Varad for a nominal price of Rs. ninety-nine. Liquor was worth nearly two thousand rupees. A talati resident of Valod is taken to task by his caste people among whom happens to be one Satyagrahi volunteer, and it is understood preparations are being made to harass him. Raosaheb Dadubhai Desai and Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, members of Bombay Legislative Council are here to-day.

OBSTRUCTION IN PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES

DIST. COLLECTOR'S NOTICE

SURAT, May 1.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, the District Collector, Surat, has issued notifications in all villages of Bardoli Taluka and Valod Mahal embodying orders under Section 39 (1) (m) of the District Police Act for the safety and convenience of the public, and putting them into force within the limits of Bardoli Taluka and Valod Mahal. These orders will remain in force for six months after the date of issue.

The orders provide that no person or persons is allowed to obstruct others in performing their duties, or plying their vehicles, either by persuasion or threat to do injury, on any public road or street or place where the public have access. No one is allowed to obstruct or terrorise those who are engaged in ther lawful business near any Government or Local Board compound or building, or any Government servant's compound and house where the public have access. The orders also forbid the obstructing of people, animals or vehicles from using roads, streets or public places to which the public have access and where they have liberty to go.

It is notified that the people should obey the regulations and orders made from time to time by the District Police Superintendent, Assistant Police Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent under Section 48 of the District Police Act regarding the conduct or action of people going in procession on roads, regarding licenses for beating drums, playing music or blowing horns so as to cause a nuisance, and regarding the measures necessary to see that these orders are fulfilled.

WARNING TO TALATIS

NO-TAX MOVEMENT IN PEN

(From Our Correspondent.)

PEN, May 2.

Nearly six hundred landholders in Pen Taluka have been served with notices demanding the balance of Re. 1 that they have uniformly left unpaid. All these notices have been issued under Rule 118 of the Land Revenue Code, which means that if within ten days of the receipt of notice arrears are not paid the landholders will have to pay notice fee amounting 8 as. and 25 per cent. fine i.e. 4 as. if the unpaid rupee is not paid. As no landholders are likely to be bamboozled by this procedure forfeiture of property to cover the revenue dues will soon follow. It has started in some places already.

"Kolaba-Samachar" exhorts the ryots to carry on their fight and imitate Bardoli's example, next year, unless their just demands are conceded. The journal says the most that Government can do is to put people in civil jail, but no one is now afraid of jails. The journal says that some Talatis are clearly going beyond their powers by giving receipts for full payments even when full payment is not paid by some ryots. The journal warns such officers not be more clever than necessary. They have also no business to harass, says the journal, their own kith and kin, beyond the legitimate performance of their duty.

PORTUGAL-VATICAN AGREEMENT

LISBON PATRONAGE OVER EASTERN BISHOPRICS ABOLISHED

LONDON, May 3.

Rome—The agreement between Portugal and the Vatican has practically abolished the patronage of Lisbon over the Roman Catholic Bishoprics in the East. Formerly when a vacancy of a Bishopric occurred other Bishops submitted three names to the Portuguese Government who chose one from them for submission to the Holy See. Henceforth for the Bishoprics of Goa, Cochin, Macao and St. Thomas, Mylapur, the Holy See will consult Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province who will choose a name and submit the same to Lisbon, which, if there are no political difficulties, will ask the Holy See to appoint him. For Bombay, Mangalore, Quilon and Trichinopoly, the Holy See will choose a new Bishop without consulting anyone, merely informing Portugal, which must ask the Vatican to appoint him within one month failing which the Vatican will appoint him.

The agreement also modifies the Jursidiction of various Portuguese dioceses in East, especially Goa, to which Damao City is added, while the remaining portion of Damao outside the Portuguese possession, is added to the Bishopric of Bombay. The archbishop of Bombay must be alternately Portuguese and British. The entire jurisdiction of the diocese of St. Thomas is to be revised. Changes must occur within eight months. The Bishop of St. Thomas is expected at Rome shortly to discuss changes.—Reuter.

"DOMINION STATUS WILL NEVER COME"!

(Continued from page 7.)

should be by an energetic boycott of foreign cloth which, while stressing khaddar and in no way prejudicing it, will welcome Indian mill swadeshi goods so as to ensure its speedy success. I would add the linking of Labour to the three political parties honestly and fearlessly. A deliberate beginning must be made of what I would call the martialisation of the Indian people. Physical culture is no doubt a necessary step, but too much is made of it as it does not necessarily lead to martialisation. I leave it for the present to more competent hands, only appealing to my countrymen to think of it seriously.

AN INDISPENSABLE CONDITION.

"Whether it is Simon Boycott or complete independence or boycott of foreign cloth, any vital thing in Indian politics requires the utmost comradery between Hindus and Muslims and I would appeal to public men in Bombay as well as those in other provinces to see that the resolution passed by the Madras Congress and the Delhi proposals are given effect to in ther entirity. Muslims all over India are repeatedly becoming more alive to the Swaraj responsibilities and the issue of the Khilafat does no longer cloud the Swaraj horizon. A wholly secular political outlook free from the entanglement of religious and communal controversies is an indespensible condition of success and there is now more of it to do than there was 12 months ago."

SOCIAL REFORM.

Regarding social reforms he said:

"I think the time is come for all politicians to take up as part of their daily work the social reform movement. The practical enforcement of social and political equality of all casts and communities needs to be at once established. Hinduism gains and does not lose by accepting this principle of perfect equality of all casts including the untouchables."

NO BELIEF IN DOMINION STATUS.

Speaking of his views on the Dominion Status, Mr. Iyengar said:

I do not believe in Dominion Status at all. I am not satisfied with it as some kindly reporter or press editor makes me to be and I shall never be satisfied with it. It is easier to win complete National Independence than to secure Dominion Status. This is not rhetoric but a hard fact. Self-reliance can only get complete National Independence while Dominion Status implies the opposite of self-reliance, and dependence upon the goodwill of the British which is an impossibility. If four to five decades of continuous breach of faith is not still sufficient to convince any section of my patriotic countrymen or any tall poppies among them of the utter unwisdom of clamouring for Dominion Status, why then I must give them up. Fortunately on the psychological moment the Madras Congress gave the right lead to the country upon which the latter shall never go back. I unreservedly accept it as my faith and stand by it. Let those laugh who date, but I know it is coming if not to-day to-morrow. But the Dominion Status will never come. We have seen how Egypt has been recently treated and we have to take a lesson from that.

"I would be back in India in sufficient time to do my best towards making the boycott of the Commission a success," said Mr. Iyengar in conclusion.

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

BOMBAY MEETING TO BE POSTPONED?

We understand that the All-Parties Conference which was to meet in Bombay on the 19th instant, is likely to be postponed for a week.

WORKERS AND THEIR WAGES

'BONA FIDES' OF MILL-OWNERS EXPLAINED.

"UNEMPLOYMENT: CAUSE OF STRIKE"

LABOUR DEMANDS PRESENTED

The Committee of the Bombay Millowners Association have issued the following statement:—

For several days past, the columns of newspapers have been filled with all sorts of allegations against the millowners of Bombay. It will be realised that a complete answer can only be given when the alleged grievances of the men have been properly formulated and placed before our Association. At this juncture, we can only state that the attitude of the millowners towards their workers has been grossly and deliberately misrepresented. It is of course the business of those men with definite communist tendencies strengthened by the presence of communists from abroad who are at present believed to have got control over the workers here to paint all capitalists generally and Bombay millowners in particular as black as possible and incite labour to revolt against them and not a few of such allegations are undoubtedly due to this fact. The attitude of the millowners towards labour can however be easily judged not only from the large increases in wages given in the past but the retention of such wages hitherto at the same level as was reached during the boom years in spite of a considerable fall in the cost of living bad trade and heavy losses. In the textile industry in every other part of the world wages have been substantially reduced since the peak of the boom period. If the Bombay industry is not to be forced to adopt that course it is absolutely essential that drastic changes will have to be introduced. The very reforms which the workers are asked by the extremists to summarily turn down were undertaken with the deliberate object of avoiding as far as possible a cut in wages.

ALL ROUND REDUCTIONS.

A reduction has already been effected in some items which go to form the total cost of production, such as insurance rates, water tax, stores and overhead charges. It is hoped to obtain similar reductions as regards other charges, and negotiations are going on with the parties concerned with a view to obtain reduction in power charges, municipal assessment and railway freights. It stands to reason that labour under such circumstances cannot expect to be left alone as retrenchment to be at all effective must be made in every direction. In many instances mill afents have had to forego large amounts in shape of interest on monies advanced and remuneration for services rendered. At such a time it would be criminal on the part of those in charge of the industry to employ more men than are absolutely necessary. Past practices are not the criteria to go by for the simple reason that past conditions do not obtain at present and past profits are definitely gone. The industry in Bombay can never be maintained if it deliberately goes on paying to labour the same high charges as before without a corresponding increase in efficiency specially in view of the competition not only from Japan but also from upcountry mills in India itself. For instance, in Japan, where eas is well-known, the wage figures are weighted by including the money value of 'benefits' conferred on labour, the wages in the spinning department work out to Rs. 813 per thousand spindles, or taking the actual cash wages, to Rs. 450 per thousand spindles against Rs. 550 cash wages for average Bombay Mills. In the case of an upcountry mill, the labour charges work out to Rs. 300 per thousand spindles on a ten-hour basis. The disparity in the weaving section is still greater. In Japan, the weighted average works out to Rs. 2,688 per hundred looms on the basis of ten hours working whereas the actual cash wage comes to only Rs. 1,551 against the average Bombay cash wage of Rs. 4,500 per 100 looms. We need not go into further details as the Tariff Board after an exhaustive enquiry has proved that the wages paid in Bombay are considerably in advance of all other centres. It is to say the least unfortunate that although these facts are well-known to not a few labour leaders they should still go on encouraging men to make more 'demands'.

CAUSE FOR UNREST.

The present unrest amongst the labouring population is partly at least due to unemployment,, and labour and its leaders must realise that the unemployment must become even more acute unless working costs are brought down to levels existing in competing textile industrial centres.

WORKERS' DEMANDS FORMULATED

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION TO MILLOWNERS

A meeting of the Joint Strike Committee was held in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel on 3rd May. Various Sub-Committees were elected and also the following office-bearers:—

Secretaries:—Messrs. R. S. Nimbkar and Syed Munawar. Treasurers:—Messrs. B. F. Bradley and S. V. Parulker. The Negotiations Committee consists of Messrs. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., F. J. Ginwala, S. H. Jhabvala, Alwe, Dange, Rajab, Matkar and Gadkari.

The Committee discussed and unanimously agreed to start peaceful picketting at Mill-gates and to take other measures to preserve peace in the Strike-area.

The Committee has forwarded a letter to the Mill-owners' Association drawing their attention to the demands formulated by the Joint Strike Committee "the full acceptance of which alone will put an end to the present dispute."

The following is the final draft of the grievances of the workers which has been officially sent to the Mill-owners' Association by the Joint Strike Committee:—

(1) The present practices resorted to by some Mill-owners, which result in the reduction of wages shall be stopped, and reduction and altered conditions already affected since 1925 shall be restored.

(2) That there the daily hours of work at any class of workers are at present less than ten, the Hours shall not be raised to ten without the consent of the workers concerned expressed through their organisations. When the hours are thus increased the workmen should be paid for the same at the usual overtime rates.

(3) That the Mill-owners shall not vary any of the present conditions to the disadvantage of the workers before securing the approval of the workers through their organisations.

(4) That the Mill-owners' Association shall not permit its individual members to vary conditions of service to the disadvantage of the workers without the sanction of the Association.

(5) The rates of new varieties shall be fixed by the Mill-owners' Association in consultation with the representatives of workers' organisations.

(6) Notices in vernacular showing the rates of piecework in detail should be posted in the departments for the information of the workers.

(7) The system by which each worker is required to look after three-looms or the whole frame (two sides) should not be introduced or continued without the consultation and free consent of the workers expressed through their organisations.

(8) The wages of those workers whose average monthly wage is less than Rs. 30 shall be raised substantially.

(9) The rules regarding the forfeiture of wages remaining unclaimed for certain period should be done away with.

(10) The conditions of employment, work and payment should be standardised.

(11) The newly introduced system of compelling the workmen (a) to take out and present tickets of attendance and (b) to clean the machinery daily, should be discontinued.

(12) The present high prices allowance should be consolidated with the original wages.

(13) One month's notice must be given by either side before terminating the contract of service.

(14) The Mill-owners' Association should make standard rules for the guidance of its members regarding the grant of leave to their employees.

(15) All the rules that are usually period posted in the mills or departments should be standardised by the Mill-owners' Association so that they shall be uniform in all the mills. That none of these rules or regulations shall be such as may deprive the workers of their rights conferred on them by the existing law, goes without saying.

(16) Employment in the Weaving Department of the mills should be opened to the members of the so-called Depressed classes.

(17) That there shall be no victimization of men who have taken part in the present dispute or in their Union activities.

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SWARAJ-PANACEA FOR INDIA'S ILLS.

(Continued from page 7.)

Inception of the Commission in England and its arrival on the shores of India were, on the contrary, very carefully planned to synchronize with the highest degree of division and discord, raging between the different castes and communities and between different parties and principles in the country. Righteousness used to exalt nations in ancient times; but new methods have been discovered by English political inventors for new times. But, although man proposed it like that, still God disposed of it otherwise. It is as yet to be seen what good the Commission will do to India in future; but it has decidedly rendered at least one good service to our country in advance, inasmuch as it has helped to rally round the national flag almost all the warring elements in the country for the purpose of proclaiming a general boycott. Sacredly and systematically following the dictums of the law of "Divide and Rule", Englishmen have generally taken care to rule India so as to create as many divisions among the people as could conveniently be created; but for once at least the present appointment of the Statutory Commission has contributed to create harmony where discord was raging. All parties combined together to declare a general boycott against the Commission. The Liberals were prominent in pressing the idea of a boycott. An exceedingly large majority of Mahomedans and members of other communities also saw the wisdom and the necessity of the boycott. And all parties within the Congress, firmly believing in the utility of the weapons of Non-co-operation and boycott in our battles with the bureaucracy under the present circumstances, offered a warm hand of friendship to all the boycotters. The past was forgotten and the future alone was looked to. A boycott of the unwelcome Commission was the common basis for all parties to unite together and the common tie for binding together opposing persons into mutual comradeship. And thus a general boycott became an accomplished fact. And from the standpoint of all these considerations, the Simon Commission indeed appears to be a blessing in disguise.

BOYCOTT OF THE COMMISSION.

But in other respects we have every reason to be dissatisfied with the Commission, as it is constituted in direct violation of India's right of all self-determination, as it gives no scope to the idea of a Round Table Conference, as it has no Indians sitting on it and as equal status and equal rights have not been given to the Joint Committee of the Legislative Assembly or to any other Committees of the Provincial Legislatures. And, therefore, it is but in the fitness of things that the Statutory Commission, with such a dissatisfactory and disappointing constitution, should meet with a severe and unrelenting boycott at the hands of the Indian public.

THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

The appointment of the Commission was announced in the first week of November, 1927, simultaneously by the Prime Minister in England and by the Viceroy in India; and the Commission actually arrived in Bombay on the 3rd of February, 1928. That day will ever remain in the memory of the people as a day of universal Hartal, traders closing their shops, mill-hands leaving their mills, and the students parading the streets, gloomy processions with black banners and vastly attended public meetings, condemning in strongest terms the appointment as well as the arrival of the Statutory Commission. The public demonstrations were perfectly peaceful except that there were some slight disturbances in Madras and Calcutta. Then on the 6th of February, 1928, Sir John Simon, the Chairman of the Commission, on his arrival at Delhi from Bombay, addressed his first letter to the Viceroy and after a short stay in Delhi, the Commissioners undertook a tour of inspection only through certain convenient parts of India. The principal places that they visited were Multan, Meerut, Gurgaon, Benares, Calcutta, Berhampur, Guntur, Bezwada, Tanjore, Madras, Madura, Lahore, Lyalpur, Gujranwalla, Gurdaspur, Rawalpindi and some towns on the North-West Frontier. By the bye, in connection with this long list of places, it may be mentioned here that our city of Poona was not fortunate enough to be included in this wide programme of the preliminary reconnaissance; but, for the satisfaction of the people of Poona, if any of them are anxious at all, they may be warned that the Commission, after its return in October next, does intend to favour our city by commencing its detailed study of the Indian political situation here. But whatever that may be, the Commission finished this interesting and important tour by the 31st of March, and, after addressing another letter to the Viceroy, departed for England with a promise to return next cold weather.

This is the main outline of the work done by the Commission during its stay of about two months here. But this rambling was not the only important work. For, besides this, the Commission received deputations from certain Mahomedans and depressed class members, published communiques and interviews, waited for invitations from Legislative Councils, went to some places without invitation as uninvited guests and was generally engaged in declaring broadcast that its boycott was dwindling down, although it was feeling its pinch at every moment and at every place.

PRICE FOR COMMISSION'S WORK—

And for these blessed obligations, most essential for the prospective advancement of India, the Central Legislature was asked to sanction a grant of Rs. 3,40,000, representing a portion of the expenses, connected with the visit of the Simon Commission. And when even this modest proposal for the demand of a very insignificant sum of a few lakhs of rupees was rashly and ruthlessly rejected on the 13th of March by 66 to 59 votes, the Governor-General-in-Council very wisely ran to the rescue of India, and very generously restored the required grant by his special powers of certifications before the 17th of March.

LEGISLATURES' BOYCOTT.

But although the Viceroy showed his promptness in this way, still the different Legislatures in the country were not at all so very eager to co-operate with the Commission by appointing Select Committees of their own. In the Legislative Assembly, which is the principal Legislative body in the whole of the country, Lala Lajpat Rai on the 16th of February, 1928, proposed a resolution, whereby the Assembly frankly and fearlessly recommended to the Governor-General-in-Council to inform His Majesty's Government that the present constitution and the scheme of the Statutory Commission were wholly unacceptable to the House and that the House would, therefore, have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form. This resolution, expressing in clear and emphatic terms an attitude of no confidence and no co-operation, was passed on the 18th of February, 1928, in the Legislative Assembly with 68 to 62 votes. And the whole country was jubilant for this triumph of public opinion. Again, out of the remaining ten Legislative bodies in the country, only four Councils—the Council of State, and the Provincial Councils of the Punjab, Assam, and Burma, have expressed their willingness to co-operate with the Commission; whereas all the rest are standing aloof and have nothing to do with it.

Prof. Paranjape then referred to the comments of the "Pioneer" in connection with the boycott of the Simon Show, and said:—The "Pioneer" observes that, despite the optimistic generalisations of Sir John Simon, the preliminary visit of the Statutory Commission has not been a success. And the same paper gives a timely warning that it would be a great mistake to imagine that the deputations, waiting on the Commission, represented a substantial body of Indian opinion, and that the support was simply sectional and spasmodic. And the serious problem, that the "Pioneer" proposes to place before the British prestige, in connection with this is: "How can a bridge be built between the present Commission and its opposition? It is no use deluding ourselves with the belief that opposition will crumble and disappear. On the contrary, there is ample evidence or the belief that, when the Commission returns in autumn, and nothing is done in the meantime, the opposition will be stronger and more virulent than ever."

EFFECT OF THE BOYCOTT.

But in the meanwhile the duty of the Indian people is quite clear. We must carry on the boycott propaganda, with unabated vigour and untiring energy. Our Non-co-operation with the Statutory Commission has so far produced good results and promises to bring forth better fruits hereafter. Let Sir John Simon say to his heart's content that our boycott has proved abortive; but remember, his own action belies his words.

It is the rigidity of the boycott alone that has brought forth the above concessions to the Provincial Legislatures. And as our demands have not as yet been fully satisfied, it is indispensable that we should prolong the policy of Non-co-operation with, and opposition to the Commission, until our end is achieved. Let the dogs turn to their vomit if they like; but honest men should honestly stick to their cause.

If we patiently and steadfastly stick to the programme of the boycott, and at the same time carry on to a successful issue the work of preparing a draft constitution for India—a work, which is undertaken by the All-Party Conference, we shall have fortified our position in an unassailable manner. And if we are able to advance thus far, there is a very great likelihood that proposals for further negotiations will proceed from the other side. Prof. Paranjape reminded his hearers that the "Settled Fact" of the Partition of Bengal was rendered unsettled by the united opposition of Bengal and other provinces.

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

The boycott of the Simon Commission is the all-absorbing subject of the present times. But there are other topics also, which claim our attention with an equal degree of urgency. The Indian National Congress, held at Madras last year, has declared that complete independence should be the final goal of India. And it is the primary duty of our Provincial Conference to make the people of the Province realise the importance and necessity of the National Independence by prominently placing the idea before them and by constantly hammering upon it.

DIVORCE OF RELIGION FROM POLITICS.

But there is a still greater necessity of propaganda for warning the people against the growing danger of mixing up religious and political matters together. The tendency may be helpful to the interests of the Government, but it is not certainly advantageous to the political advancement of the people. Our present polities, instead of uniting its forces to fight against the foreign bureaucracy, is obliged to waste its energies either in creating or in compromising inter-communal quarrels and religious feuds. This evil requires to be checked with a stern hand. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his tour in Northern India has recently thought it necessary to preach the doctrine of divorcing religion from polities. And the time is rapidly approaching when it will be necessary for us to bring that doctrine into actual practice and accord a full measure of support to it.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

At present we have resorted to the boycott of the Royal Commission, as a particular measure against a particular evil. But we must remember that boycott and Non-co-operation are the only legitimate and effective remedies within the reach of a disarmed people for curing all their political evils and for achieving their political salvation. And, therefore, we must not be satisfied only with boycotting the Commission but as a general protest against the retrograde and high-handed policy of British statesmen, we must extend the boycott also to British cloth and other foreign articles. This economic boycott will control the profits of the foreigners and will give an uncommon impetus to the spread of Khaddar and Swadeshi cloth and other articles of Indian manufacture.

NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

But the application of the principle of boycott and Non-co-operation does not stop here. The Bombay Government is at present pursuing a land policy which is most reactionary and repugnant to the interests of the landholders of the Presidency. The Fragmentation Bill, which is at present before the Legislative Council of Bombay, is looked upon by the outside public with suspicion and disfavour; and a great agitation is going on among the farmer class against the Bill. Fragmentation of land may be a real evil, or it may not be; but the Bill should not be forced on the owners and cultivators of the land against their wishes. Another cause of discontent in respect of the land question is the unjustified and unjustifiable enhancement of land revenue in certain districts. And the people of Alibag and Bardoli have even gone to the length of refusing to pay the increased assessment. And in Bardoli the element of boycott and Non-co-operation, under the able guidance of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, has assumed the regular form of a well-organized Satyagraha, which contains the seeds of a general movement for the non-payment of taxes, although at present it is only a small cloud like the hand of a man.

Gentlemen, these and several other important questions, such as the Excise Policy of the Government, Free Primary Education, the Koyna Valley Scheme, are urgently inviting your attention at the present moment. Taking up these subjects for your deliberation and decision, you, gentlemen, assembled here in this Conference as representatives of your different Districts and Talukas, will be pleased to give a proper lead to the people of Maharashtra in the matter of their prospective political propaganda. Thanking you, therefore, once again for the trouble that you have taken in coming here, I request you to elect your President and proceed with the business of the Conference.

MR. S. C. BOSE'S ADDRESS

THE WAY TO ROUSE NATIONAL WILL.

After Prof. Paranjpye's speech, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose addressed the gathering, in the course of which after tendering his thanks for the honour done to him in presiding over the Conference, said:—

I knew that Lokamanya Tilak was one of the greatest men produced by India in recent times. I had often tried to contemplate the loftiness of his character and to comprehend the versatility of his intellect. I had often pondered over the mystery of his rich and wonderful personality; but I confess that not till I was thrust inside the stone-walls of Mandalay Jail did the magnitude of his greatness reveal itself to me.

BENGAL AND MAHARASHTRA.

The political 'entente' between Bengal and Maharashtra dating from the time of Lokamanya Tilak did not spring into existence all of a sudden. It has grown up against a background of cultural affinity and intimacy. Both Marathi and Bengali are the offshoots of the same language, viz., Magadhi Prakrit and that is why we find on the one side geniuses like Hari Narayan Apte interpreting the literature of Bengal to the Maharashtrians and on the other side, Bengal scholars devoting themselves to a scientific study of the Mahratta Language and Mahratta History.

But intellectual co-operation between these two provinces commenced long before the present era in Indian History.

Coming to more recent times, we find that the first modern biography of Chhatrapati Shivaji was written by a Bengali Pandit—Satya Charan Sastri—who travelled to Satara nearly 35 years ago to study the original sources of Shivaji's biography. Shivaji has been immortalised by most of the poets dramatists and authors of Bengal.

Shivaji's untiring crusade against the Imperial Throne at Delhi has stirred the heart of modern India in a manner which it is difficult for foreigners to realise. Time has wiped out the limitations of age and personality and in Shivaji modern India to-day visualizes Nationalism struggling against Imperialist autocracy. Every age produces its heroes according to its own requirements. And it is in the fitness of things that Poona, which throughout the ages has been the cradle of many a freedom-movement, should in this century find in Lokamanya Tilak a modern Shivaji who could lead the crusade against Imprial Delhi.

IS OUR MOVEMENT EXOTIC?

Before I proceed to place before you my own views with regard to our present policy and programme, I would like to raise some fundamental problems and attempt to answer them. It is sometimes urged by foreigners that the new awakening in India is entirely an exotic product inspired by alien ideals and methods. This is by no means true. I do not for one moment dispute the fact that the impact of the West has helped to rouse us from our intellectual and moral torpor. But that impact has restored self-consciousness to our people and the movement that has resulted therefrom and which we witness to-day is a genuine "Swadeshi" movement. India has long passed through the transitional period of blind imitation—of reflex action, if you put it in physiological language. She has recovered her own soul and is now busy reconstructing her national movement along national lines and in the light of national ideals. It is not against political servitude or economic bondage alone that we are now chafing but against the cultural domination of the West and the revolt of Asia to-day is at bottom a cultural one. Probably our greatest indictment against British rule in India is that, unlike the avalanche-like attacks of Alexander or Chengiz Khan, it has like an octopus embedded its tentacles into the very heart of our social and cultural life, seeking (though in vain) to denationalize and emasculate our whole race.

In the attempt to revise her social code, revalue her moral standards, enact fresh legislation, assimilate outside influences and remodel her national institutions, India to-day is but repeating what she has done time and again in her past history. And this she would have done even if the British had not come, owing to her own inner impulse and the requirements of the present age. Neither Great Britain nor the West need, therefore, take undue credit for the new awakening in India.

IS DEMOCRACY AN OCCIDENTAL INSTITUTION?

The charge has often been levelled against us that since Democracy is an Occidental institution, India by accepting democratic or semi-democratic institutions is being westernized. Some European writers—Lord Ronaldshay for instance—go so far as to say that democracy is unsuited to the oriental temperament and political advance in India should not therefore, be made in that direction. Ignorance and effrontery could not go further. Democracy is by no means a western institution; it is a human institution. Wherever man has attempted to evolve political institutions, he has hit upon this wonderful institution—democracy. The past history of India is replete with instances of democratic institution.

Not only democracy but other socio-political doctrines of an advanced character were not unknown to India in the past. Communism, for instance, is not a western institution. Among the Khasis of Assam, to whom I have referred above, private property as an institution does not exist in theory even to-day. The clan as a whole owns the entire land. I am sure that similar instances can still be found in other parts of India and also in the past history of our country.

Nationalism is not in any way opposed to Inter-nationalism; the latter rather presupposes the former. I believe in Internationalism as firmly as anybody else; but I also maintain that the approach to Internationalism must necessarily be through the gates of Nationalism. Internationalism whether in the cultural or in the political sphere, is possible only when distinctive cultures have first been produced or separate nationalities brought into existence. The fabric of internationalism can be built only on a federal basis and federations—we shall all agree—exemplify the principle of unity in diversity.

LABOUR AND NATIONALISM.

I have already hinted that I desire to plead for a coalition between Labour and Nationalism. (I am using Labour here in a wider sense to include the peasants as well). It has to be admitted that though we have passed resolutions from the Congress platform, time and again, regarding the desirability of organising labour, much has not been achieved in that direction. This has been due mainly to two reasons. In the first place, we have not been able to produce a sufficient number of workers who are fit—physically, intellectually and morally—for work among our labour. Further, those who have gone in for this sort of work have had reason to complain of a certain amount of apathy on the part of Congressmen in general. In the second place, it has to be admitted that in our programme we have not always been able to include items, the promotion of which would "ipso facto" further the interests of labour. In all countries under the sun, comparatively few men desire freedom for its own sake—while the majority join the freedom-movement because freedom is the panacea for their earthly ills. Personally, I have no doubt in my own mind that we can rescue India from her economic bondage only after we have made her politically free and that is why I believe that all those who desire India's economic emancipation should swell the ranks of

(Continued on page 12.)

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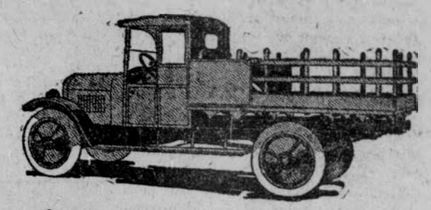

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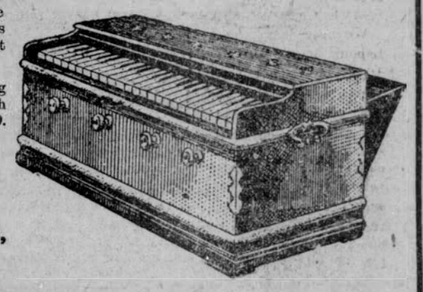

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That's why complexions are apt to become dull and muddy and that's why so many of our professional beauties use Mercolized Wax so regularly. Mercolized Wax has this peculiar property. Gently rubbed in with the finger-tips at night, it quietly and imperceptibly dissolves away all the tiny particles of worn-out skin while you sleep, so that you wake in the morning with a complexion that is absolutely clear and fresh. It is Nature's way to natural beauty. Just try this simple plan to-night, but be sure to ask the chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. Nothing else will do.

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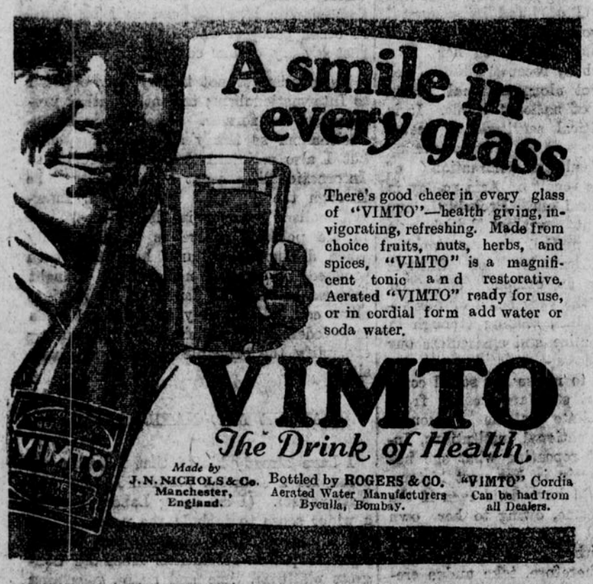

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TRIPLE ALLIANCE AGAINST SOVIET?

BIRKENHEAD-STRESEMANN TALKS.

FOREIGN SECRETARY'S REFUTATION.

LONDON, May 2.

Berlin.—Various comments in the German press and foreign papers with regard to the tenour of the conversations which Lord Birkenhead had with Dr. Stresemann during his recent visit were refuted by the Foreign Secretary, who, interviewed, declared that the question of attempting to found an Anglo-Franco German understanding directed against the Soviet was never touched on. He similarly dismissed the suggestion that the object of the conversations was to undermine Sir Austen Chamberlain's position by some such agreement.—Reuter.

APPROVAL OF ITS POLICY

FRENCH GOVT. NOT TO RESIGN

LONDON, May 2.

Paris.—Government has decided that it is unnecessary to resign as the elections have resulted in the approval of its policy. The Cabinet will remain unchanged with exception of the appointment of a successor to the defeated Labour Minister, M. Fallieres who has resigned, but will remain in Office till 1st June.—Reuter.

NOMINATION OF WOMEN AS M. L. A.'S.

VICEROY UNABLE TO EXERCISE HIS POWER.

MADRAS, May 2.

Replying to the representation of the Women's Indian Association urging nomination of two women to the Legislative Assembly His Excellency the Viceroy regrets that at present he was not in a position to exercise his power in the manner desired by the Association.—A.P.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS AT ABADAN.

"SAK'S" QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 2.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Saklatvala, with regard to the Persian Finance Minister's recently instructing the port authorities in Iraq to remove their officials from Abadan, Sir A. Chamberlain said that he had no reason to believe that the instructions were issued on the ground suggested by Mr. Saklatvala and that no foreign warships were entitled to be at Abadan without the Persian Government's permission. He added that no British warship visited Abadan except in accordance with the standing arrangements reached four years ago with the Persian Government. The whole matter had recently been the subject of friendly discussions with Teheran, and he hoped a settlement satisfactory to all parties would shortly be reached.—Reuter.

NEW SUGAR DUTY CONFIRMED

LONDON, May 2.

The House of Commons, by 236 votes to 115, rejected Labour amendments proposing a general reduction of the sugar tax or its abolition. The new sugar duty has been confirmed by 253 votes to 105.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER,

POONA, May 3.

The western disturbance has caused duststorms along the frontier, with a light fall of rain at Parachinar. The low pressure area over the East Central Provinces has disappared causing an extension of rain in Bengal.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair one and a half inches. Toungoo quarter, Sibsagar half, Gauhati three quarters, Dhubri half, Shillong one, Cherrapunji three, Narayanganj, Jessore and Calcutta quarter, and Burdwan and Parachinar quarter.

Forcast: Extension along and near the frontier.

Earthquake report: An earthquak shock of slight intensity at its orgin about 2,900 miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 3/33 a.m. to-day —A. P.

Wonderful Talisman

MADULI—A Divine Gift made of light metals, resplendent with mysterious powers of several medicines. Potent relief from all diseases within a week and a complete cure in two. When worn round the waist, it prevents any waste, or emission of ENERGY under all conditions until it is put off. Price Re. 1-4 each. Four at a time—Rs. 3-12, twelve at a time Rs. 10. Postage As. 8. Foreign, to be paid in advance, 3s. each, 4 at 8s., 16s. per doz. Post extra.

D. N. BHATTACHARJEE,
ANDUL BERIA (NADIA), BENGAL.

SERIOUS RIOT IN CHENGAIL

"STRIKERS ATTACK POLICEMEN"

SEVERAL PERSONS INCLUDING WORKERS INJURED

CALCUTTA, May 2.

A riot occurred last night at Chengail, in Howrah District, resulting in several loyal workers of the Ludlow jute mill, half a dozen durwans and a number of policemen including a sub-inspector of police being injured. The men were returning to their quarters after the day's work when they were attacked by strikers who threw brickbats and used lathis. Police reinforcements from Howrah were sent for and several arrests were made. Some of the strikers also received injuries. It is understood that Philip Spratt, Communist, and Mr. Bunkim Chandra Mukerji, who are interesting themselves in the labour disputes have been served with notices by the Ludlow mill authorities prohibiting them from entering the Ludlow mill's grounds on pain of being treated as trespassers.—A.P.

BRITAIN HAS ACTED "NONE TOO SOON OR STRONGLY"

SIR AUSTEN HECKLED IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 2.

Commander Kenworthy asked in the House of Commons whether the Egyptian Note was not couched in friendly terms and whether Sir A. Chamberlain considered that the tone of the British reply was equally friendly. Sir A. Chamberlain replied that it was perfectly courteous and conciliatory (Labour cries of "no" and "bullying") and as it was necessary in the circumstances it was as explicit as it was courteous. Replying to Mr. Saklatvala, Siir A. Chamberlain expressed the opinion that the withdrawal of British forces from Egypt would lead to immediate confusion and not a long delayed war. Mr. Thurtle declared that a strong body of opinion in England regarded the despatch of warships to Egypt as precipitate and provocative. (Ministerial cries of "No").

Sir A. Chamberlain replied that as far as he could judge the indications of public opinion, moderation and patience of His Majesty's Government had been recognised, and it was felt that they had acted none too soon and none too strongly.

Mr. Will Thorne ahsked whether Sir A. Chamberlain thought that Declaration of 1922 must stand for ever. Sir A. Chamberlain replied: "Yes. I think the interests of Britain in Egypt make it impossible for us to contemplate the occupation of Egypt by any Power other than ourselves. It will always be necessary for this and for other Governments in future to maintain the principles of the Declaration of 1922 and as we forbid other Powers to interfere we must also take measures necessary to secure the safety of citizens of those Powers as well as of our own nationals."—Reuter.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

DAWSON KNOCKS UP CENTURY

LONDON, May 2.

The following are the closing scores in the County Cricket Matches which began to-day:—

M. C. C. versus Surrey at Lord's. The M. C. C. 247 (M. Lyon 64 Holmes, 6 for 70) Surrey 47 for one.

Sussex versus Leicestershire at Brighton:—Leicester 280 (Dawson 115) Sussex 34 for the loss of no wicket.)

Worcestershired versus Gloucestershire at Worcester. Worcestershire 166 (Mills six for 46) Gloucestershire 162 for four wickets (Sinfield 77 not out.)

Oxford University versus Lancashine at Oxford:—Oxford University 94 (R. Tyldesley four for nine) Lancashire 286 for eight (E. Tyldesley 84, Makepeace 84, Idden 51 not out)

WEST INDIES VS. MARTINEAU'S.

At Holyport the West Indies meeting the Martineaus eveven made in the first innings 75. Martinean's eleven put in 115 for seven wickets.—Reuter's Special.

AIR ROUTE TO INDIA

PARIS SERVICE EXTENDED

LONDON, May 2.

It is stated at the Croydon Aerodrome that the most favoured air route to India among several at present being explored is via Marseilles Cairo and Bagdad. The present service to Paris would be extended to Marseilles and the flight across the Mediterranean would be made in all-metal flying boats carrying fifteen passengers. Flying boats would connect Cairo with the existing Imperial airways route to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf which would be extended to Delhi.—Reuter.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has been invited to deliver the inaugural lecture of the Mysore University in connection with the Silver Jubilee lectureship early in August.—A. P.

"RUB IT IN" for ACHES & PAINS

IT cannot be made too widely known that Zam-Buk has a marvellous power in dispelling acute and deep-seated pains. For instance, this famous balm brings the greatest relief to swollen aching limbs racked with the tortures of muscular rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago.

Again, this herbal Zam-Buk is superior to poisonous liniments for sprains and strains, aching backs, stiff joints or neuralgic pains.

So refined is Zam-Buk that its healing essences penetrate right down to *the seat* of the soreness, banishing pain, congestion and inflammation in a surprising way. Zam-Buk strengthens muscles and fibrous tissues so that they are better able to withstand the evils of cold and damp.

A Naval Commander's Experience.

Ex-Lieut. Commander H. J. Morgan, R.N., of Porchester, Hants., England, says:—"As a result of getting wet through I suffered from acute cramping pains. These pains got so agonising it was like a saw being run up and down my leg from knee to ankle. On a friend's advice I got Zam-Buk and rubbed it well into the crippled limb. This grand balm brought immediate relief. Perseverance with Zam-Buk completely drove out all the pains and stiffness."

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A Rare Herbal Healing Balm. Free From All Animal Fats.

Keep shaking the tree of Opportunity with judicious advertising

The tree of business is laden with ripening golden fruit.

The casual advertiser gives it a vigorous shake, gathers the small one-time yield, discontented that it is not "bumper" bountiful.

The wise advertiser, like the careful orchardist, knows that only so much of the golden fruit ripens at a time.

He shakes the tree a little to-day, and a little to-morrow, after Time has ripened more of the fruit.

....And the consistent and persistent advertiser also knows that the yearly bumper crop of silver rupees is the total yield of not one day, week, or month, but the result of constantly "shaking" the tree for the fruit as it gradually ripens.

The great tree of your potential business is most bountiful. *Keep shaking the tree of Opportunity with judicious advertising.*

Bombay Chronicle

LAND ALIENATION IN SIND

LEGISLATION FOR RESTRICTION.

DRAFT OF BILL.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The question of framing legislation to restrict the alienation of land in Sind was raised in 1925 in an address presented to His Excellency the Governor at Karachi by the Sind Muhammadan Association. It was represented that much of the land was passing every year out of the hands of cultivators into those of capitalists and other non-agriculturists, and Government were requested to hold an inquiry into the matter and to introduce a measure on the lines of the Punjab Land Alienation Act, 1900. His Excellency the Governor promised that an enquiry would be made, and as a result it was decided in October 1926 to place Mr. S. H. Coverntoh I.C.S., an officer with considerable experience of Sind and its conditions, on special duty with instructions to advise Government how far, in his opinion, legislation on the lines of the Punjab Land Alienation Act was desirable or possible for Sind.

MR. COVERNTON'S REPORT.

Mr. Coverntor has now submitted his report after visiting the Punjab and the Peshawar District of the North-West Frontier Province and making inquiries regarding the working of the Alienation Acts in those provinces. He has collected figures which suggest that in the 20 years from 1905-06 to 1924-25 the amount of land in Sind passing from the possession of agriculturists to that of non-agriculturists has been approximately 4 3/4 lakhs of acres, and, in his opinion, it is not unlikely that when the Barrage area is fully irrigated, Muhammadan agriculturists may lose land with even greater rapidity both to local capitalists and those from other Provinces and to immigrants from outside Sind, and the danger may not be confined to the large land holders. he resulting expropriation of a considerable number of Muhammadan agriculturists, who form the greater part of the population, cannot be contemplated with equanimity. Mr. Covernton considers that the existing forms of restriction on alienation are unsatisfactory in various ways and do not offer sufficient safeguards against the danger. In the Punjab the Land Alienation Act has undoubtedly succeeded in the main object for which it was enacted, i.e., the preservation of the land in the hands of the original agricultural classes. There is therefore prima facie no reason why action on similar lines should not succeed in Sind, especially if provision is made to protect the small holder against being absorbed by the large zamindar or by the capitalist. The fear that an Alienation Act would restrict the credit of the agriculturist to any appreciable extent has proved illusory in the Punjab, and there is no ground for believing that it would be different in Sind, especially when the introduction of such an Act would coincide with the great expansion in the Province of the system of co-operative credit, a system which has made a marked advance in recent years. But co-operative credit, alone without restrictions on alienation will probably not be sufficient to protect the zamindar from the risk of losing his land until he is sufficiently educated to see for himself the dangers which beset the possession of too extended credit. This educational process must necessarily take time.

DRAFT BILL.

Mr. Covernton's conclusion thus is that an Act on the lines of the Punjab Land Alienation Act would be beneficial to Sind, and he has accordingly drafted one, copy of which is attached. The Governor in Council has not yet framed any conclusions on the suitability of this Bill, either as it stands or in an amended form, and before doing so, he desires to elicit expressions of public opinion on the subject. It is therefore announced that Government will be pleased to consider any representations or objections to the draft Bill that may be submitted either by individuals or by [illegible] They should be sent [illegible]missioner in Sind not [illegible]uly 1928.

[illegible]is to business
[illegible]to machinery
[illegible]elling power.
[illegible]CAULAY.

THE BUDDHA

(Continued from page 6.)

a nun during the years of absence. Yasodhara tells her son, "Go to your father and beg of him your patrimony." Buddha gives him yellow cloth, the garb of the bhikshu. With tears in her eyes she falls at the feet of the Saviour—"Shall I be denied this priceless wealth." It was a moment of trial for the great Teacher and he turned to Anananda, his dearest disciple. Anananda replied: "Are Buddhas born only for men?" The door was flung open for women!

It has been said that he is the greatest of the Aryans. He is undoubtedly the "Representative Man" of this ancient and sacred land of Bharatvarsha. His love and compassion for the birds and beasts knew no bounds. The story is well-known how he was going to lay down his life for saving the life of a goat, and this served as an eye-opener to a deluded King who was trying to attain the supreme beatitude of human life by slaughtering one thousand goats! He laid great stress on the ethical and practical side of religion. "Anger cannot be conquered by anger, but is to be conquered by love." A more inspiring sermon on love it is difficult to find. "As a mother, even at the risk of her life, protects her son, her only son, so let him cultivate love without measure towards all beings. Let him cultivate towards the whole world—above, below, around—heart of love unstinted, unmixed with the sense of differing or opposing interests. Let a man maintain this mindfulness all the while he is awake, whether he be standing, walking, sitting or lying down. This state of heart is the best in the world."

VICTORY UNTO THEE.

Speaking of the greatness of Bhagawan Buddha, Swami Vivekananda said to one of his American disciples: "I am the servant of the servants of the servants of Buddha. Who was there ever like Him?—the Lord—who never performed one action for Himself—with a heart that embraced the whole world! So full of pity that He—Prince and monk—would give His life to save a little goat! So loving that He sacrificed Himself to the hunger of a tigress!—to the hospitality of a pariah and blessed him!"

The period of illumination that followed his advent forms one of the most glorious chapters of Indian history. Though his religion has been externally banished from this land, still his personality has conquered the heart of millions of Hindus; nay he is worshipped by them as one of the incarnations of the Supreme Being. "O Lord! Thou condemnst animal sacrifice in Yagnas; Thou hast assumed the Buddha-form, O Keshava! Victory unto Thee, Victory unto Thee."

INDIAN STUDENT DEPORTED

(Continued from page 6.)

duty of earning his living and going to college inevitably delayed the completion of his college course. It was a hard struggle throughout.

Last winter when Mr. Rait was a student of the University of Pittsburgh and was still far from reaching his goal, the immigration officials ordered Rait to leave America within twenty-four hours. They held that he was not a 'bona fide' student because he was attending evening classes. Moreover, as he was from India which has been placed within the "barred zone", he was refused extension of time to finish his education.

PEDLARS OF CHISTIANITY.

Another aspect of the tragedy is that Mr. Rait who married an American girl, Miss Ruth Usher, in the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, had to leave his wife behind him.

It was expected that as he had been converted to Christianity in the United States, he would be aided by the Christian churches of America to stop his deportation. The good Christians of America, who are hundred per cent. patriots first and Christians only incidentally, did little to help Rait. The most substantial help he got was from the Indians in America, notably Swami Yogananda.

Mr. Rait told me that when he solicited the legal aid of Hon. Clarence Darrow, the greatest criminal lawyer of America, it was made plain to him that he had been duped by the current pedlars of Christianity. Even as a Christian, Rait could not count upon the assistance of the Christians. He was constantly subject to colour prejudice which is a sort of skin disease especially malignant among the white peoples of Mother America, the holy land of Katherine Mayo. Rait is now longing to go back to the Sikh faith of his forefathers as soon as he lands in Bombay.

Mr. Darrow, the rationalist, asked Mr. Rait, the converted and the baptized: "Why in hell did you become a Christian? Did you want to steal something? You should have known what our Christians are like."

Lieut: General Sir William Heneker and Captain F. L. Justice arrived at Government House Mahableshwar on Wednesday.

An Ooty message states that His Excellency has nominated Mr. K. Ramunni Menon as the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University vice Sir Venkatratuam Naidu.

TEEMING MILLIONS OF OUR "UNTOUCHABLE" BRETHREN

MADRAS, May 2.

Mr. M. C. Rajah, M.L.A., President of the All-India Depressed Classes Association in a press statement characterises Mr. Bajpai's figures showing that the depressed classes population in India is only 28 millions as erroneous. He says that according to the census report for 1921 for Bengal, Bombay and Central Provinces and the report for 1911 for other provinces the total untouchable population in Indi ais 52.44 million.—A.P.

Madras, May 2.—At an emerent meeting of the Council of the Anglo-Indian Asso.. tion of Southern India, held to consider the question of sending a delegate to the All-India and Burma Conference of Anglo Indians to be held at Calcutta on the 3rd May for drawing up a memorandum for presentation to the Simon Commission, it was unanimously resolved to depute Mr. W. A. Hobson, President of the Council, as the Association's delegate.—A. P.

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This is to Certify that
the Passing Show Cigarettes of
Messrs Carreras Ltd. of London have
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the Standard of Quality & Merit required by them
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PASSING SHOW Cigarettes

and remember that they are guaranteed to be made from 100 per cent. pure matured Virginia Tobacco. The cigarette paper is of exceptional purity, and both tobacco and cigarette paper are free from adulteration of any kind.

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THE JUPITER
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BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 4 1928

It rests on the people of India to make the JUPITER INSURANCE CO. Strong institution.

SWARAJ-PANACEA FOR INDIA'S ILLS.

(Continued from page 9.)

the Indian National Congress and liberate India from foreign yoke.

If we review the programme of the Congress during the last yew years we shall find that only in our Khadi programme have we been able to offer something to our masses which means bread and butter to them. Khadi, I am glad to say, has brought food to thousands and thousands of hungry mouths all over India. Given money and organization, there is plenty of scope for pushing on Khadi.

There is another reason why I consider it imperative that the Congress should be more alive to the interests of the masses. Mass consciousness has been roused in India—thanks to the extensive and intensive propaganda undertaken during the non-co-operation movement; and the mass movement cannot possibly be checked now. The only question is along what lines this mass-consciousness should manifest itself. If the Congress neglects the interests of the masses it is inevitable that sectional—and if I may say so, anti-national—movements will come into existence and class-war among our people will appear even before we have achieved our political emancipation. It would be disastrous in the highest degree if we were to launch on class-war while we are all bed-fellows in slavery, in order that we may afford amusement to the common enemy. I regret to say that there is at present a tendency among some Indian labourites to belittle the Congress and to condemn the Congress programme. This recrimination should cease and the organized forces of Labour and of the Congress should join hands for furthering the economic interests of the masses and promoting the cause of India's political emancipation.

I doubt if it would be possible to lay down a uniform programme for the whole of India which would attract the masses by making a direct appeal to their economic interests—because the conditions vary so much in the different provinces. But even if a uniform programme be not possible, each Provincial Congress Committee can and should draw upon a programme for itself. What this programme should be will depend on the conditions prevailing in each province.

Speaking for myself, I stand for an Independent Federal Republic; that is the ultimate goal which I have before me. I want India to be the mistress of her own destiny as she was in her palmy days so that she may develop according to her national genius. I want India to have full unfettered freedom so that she may stand with head erect among the free nations of the world. I want India to have the joy of complete liberty so that out of that joy she may create great things for herself and for the world.

India must fulfill her own destiny and content with colonial self-government or dominion home rule. Why must we remain within the British Empire? India is rich in resources, human and material. She has out-grown the infancy which foreigners have been thrusting upon her and can not only take care of herself but can function as an independent unit.

The usual argument that India without the help of Britain cannot defend herself is puerile. It is the Indian army—much more than the British army—which is defending India to-day. If India is strong enough to fight the battles of England outside our borders, viz., in Tibet, China, Mesopotamia, Persia, Egypt and Flanders—she is certainly strong enough to defend herself from foreign aggression. Moreover, once India is able to free herself, the balance of power in the world will save India, as it has saved China. And if the League of Nations becomes a living organization with some sanction behind it, invasion and aggression will be things of the past.

While striving to attain liberty we have to note all its implications. You cannot free one half of your soul and keep the other half in bondage. You cannot introduce light into a room and expect at the same time that some portion of it will remain dark. You cannot establish political democracy and endeavour at the same time to resist the democratization of society.

With regard to the economic reconstruction of New India I am not prepared to hazard a theory to-day. I have already said that political and socio-political doctrines like democracy, communism, etc., are not occidental products, as is sometimes believed, and India would not be making a departure from her past traditions if she were to reconstruct Society on a communistic basis.

Touching on the communal problem Mr. Bose said:—"One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the awakening among the Youth of this country. The movement has spread from one end of the country to the other, and as far as I am aware, has attracted not only young men but young women as well. The Youth of this age have become self-conscious; they have been inspired by an ideal and are anxious to follow the call of their inner nature and fulfil their destiny. The movement is the spontaneous self-expression of the national soul and on the course of this movement depends the nation's future weal. Our duty therefore is not to attempt to crush this new-born spirit but to lend it our support and guidance."

Welcoming the rise of the women's movement in India, Mr. Bose said:—"The growth of national consciousness in our mothers and sisters will not only directly help the national movement but will also indirectly remove obstacles in the path of national development."

ARE WE FIT FOR SWARAJ?

I have no doubt in my own mind that Swaraj and Swaraj alone is the sovereign remedy for all our ills. And the only criterion of our fitness for Swaraj is the will to be free. As a people we lack nothing that is necessary for winning and preserving our liberty except this national will. Compare India with China, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, Russia, etc., and you will agree that we are inferior to them in nothing—in fact we are superior to them in many respects—except in moral fervour in our desire to be free. The moment this will is roused in our people, the chains of bondage will break. British rule in India still rests on the co-operation of the people—and a large section of the British people earn a living because we in India consume the goods that they manufacture. We have only to withdraw our co-operation in India and to cease buying British goods—and the collapse of the bureaucracy will be immediate and complete. Non-co-operation and boycott on a national scale will be possible when only the national will is roused.

MODUS OPERANDI.

How to rouse the national will within the shortest period possible is then the problem before us and our policies and programmes have to be drawn up with a view to this end. The Congress policy since 1921 has been a dual policy of destruction and construction; of opposition and consolidation. We feel that the bureaucracy has entrenched itself in this country by erecting a network of organizations and institutions and by appointing a hierarchy of officials to run them. These institutions are the seats of bureaucratic power and through them the bureaucracy has a grip on the very heart of the people. We have to storm these citadels of power and for that purpose we have to set up parallel institutions. These parallel organizations are our Congress offices. As our power and influence increase through the organization of Congress Committees, we shall be able to capture the bureaucratic seats of power.

OUR IMMEDIATE TASK

BOYCOTT OF THE SIMON COMMISSION

Our immediate task is—among other things—to make the boycott of the Simon Commission complete and effective. It would be insulting your intelligence if I were to repeat the arguments that have been poured forth from the press and the platform day after day in favour of the boycott—but lest there be any misunderstanding I shall only state the principle for which we stand. We, Congressmen have never accepted the pernicious preamble to the Government of India Act 1919. The Government of India Act 1919 has been forced down our throats but we have never owed willing allegiance to it—in fact we have tried our level best to non-co-operate with it. We take our stand on the sacred and inviolable rights of man—and on the principle of self-determination. We maintain that it is for India to frame her own Constitution according to her needs and it is for British to accept it in toto. This procedure has been followed not only in the case of countries that have won back their independence but also in the case of the self-governing dominions within the British Empire, including the Irish Free State.

The plea put forward by the Prime Minister of England that an impartial (or shall I say "ignorant"!) judge is required for deciding on India's constitution—is too childish to need refutation. If this argument be pushed to its logical conclusion we should send a team of seven from the jungles of Terai in order to deal with all legislation that is required in Great Britain.

Whether the Committee to be appointed by the Indian Legislative Assembly is given equality of status, or not—appears to me to be altogether immaterial; whether the report of this Committee is to be laid before the Government of India or before the British Parliament is equally immaterial. We do not recognise the Parliament at Westminster to be the arbiter of our political destiny and India must therefore have the last word in the matter of her constitution.

The only sanction that we have is the force of public opinion. It is therefore our imperative duty to educate and organise public opinion in such a manner that the whole country will feel its weight and no Indian will venture to flout it by co-operating with the Simon Team in any way.

FRAMING OF A CONSTITUTION.

The counterpart of this boycott in fact, its positive aspect, is the framing of a national constitution. The All-Parties' Conference has taken this matter in hand and all lovers of India should wish the Conference a complete success. The Secretary of State for India has in a fit of pompous pride challenged India to produce an agreed constitution. If there is a spark of honour or self-respect left in us, we should take up the gauntlet and give a fitting reply by producing a Constitution. It would strengthen our boycott greatly if we could get the Constitution ready before the Simon Seven return in September. We could then tell them plainly that there is no work left for them and all parties could unitedly take their stand on that constitution and make that their minimum demand.

I shall not tire you with any details of the Constitution that should be drafted. I shall leave that task to our constitution-framers and shall content myself with referring to three cardinal points. These three points are as follows:—

(1) The Constitution should guarantee national sovereignty i.e., the sovereignty of the people, what we want is Government of the people, by the people and for the people. (2) The Constitution should be prefaced by a Declaration of Rights which will guarantee the elementary rights of citizenship. Without a Declaration of Rights, a constitution is not worth the paper it is written on. Repressive laws, Ordinances and Regulations should be unknown in a free India. (3) There should be a system of joint electorate. As a temporary arrangement, there may be reservation of seats—if that is found necessary. But we should by all means insist on a joint electorate. Nationalism and separate electorates are self-contradictory. Separate electorates are wrong in principle and it is futile to attempt to build up a nation on a bad principle. We have had a bitter experience of separate elertorates and the sooner we get rid of them the better for us and for our country.

BOYCOTT AND SWADESHI.

In order to enforce our national demand, it is necessary to take such steps as lie in our power—because mere appeal to the sweet reasonableness of the Britisher will be of no avail. Weak and unarmed though we are, Providence has in his mercy given us a weapon which we can use with great effect. This weapon is economic boycott, i.e., baycott of British goods. It has been used with great effect in Ireland and in China. It was also used to great advantage, during the Swadeshi movement nearly twenty years ago and partly during the non-co-operation movement. It is a weapon which we should wield not with the object of hurting any other people but with the sole object of enforcing our national demands and of effecting our national salvation. We are not inspired by spite or hatred towards the foreigner but by love for our people, for our national industry and for nation's freedom. I am aware that there is a prejudice in some quarters against the use of this method but I venture to think that this prejudice is due to misunderstanding of our motives. Our sole object—our only motive—is to render service to our country but if in the act of doing that the interests of any other nation are prejudicially affected surely we should not be blamed for it. Wherever our national interests are opposed to those of any other nation—the furtherance of the former will naturally hurt the latter—but I do not think there is any help for that. The establishment of Swaraj will certainly hurt those Britishers who have vested interests in this country but no one—not even the Britisher—can accuse us with cherishing hatred towards them if we work for Swaraj.

Boycott of British goods is necessary for the revival of Swadeshi and for effecting our political salvation. We are sometimes asked why we do not launch a programme of boycott of all foreign goods. Our reply is that that programme would not be a practical proposition and it is no use attempting the impossible. We are importing from the outside world nearly 231 crores worth of goods per annum and out of this, 111 crores worth of goods come from the United Kingdom alone, i.e., nearly 48 per cent. of our imports come from the United Kingdom. Even if our objective be to boycott foreign goods altogether we can begin only by tackling the biggest supplier.

Out of 111 crores worth of British imports, piece-goods alone account for nearly 49 crores of rupees.

The boycott of British goods is a feasible proposition. British have imports have during the last few years been steadily declining; they have dropped from 58 per cent. in 1923-24 to 48 per cent. in 1926-27. An intensive boycott campaign at this stage will greatly help the work of Nature.

During the year 1926-27, besides cotton piecegoods we imported from the United Kingdom the following articles of the value of more than a crore of rupees:—

Machinery etc., nearly 11 crores; Iron and Steel 10 crores; Instrumnts, apparatus 2-1|2 crores; Tobacco over 2 crores; Provisions 2 crores; Railway plants, etc. 2 crores; Woollen manufactures and carn nearly 2 crores; Hardware nearly 2 crores; Cutlery 1-1|2 crores; Chemicals nearly 1-1|2 crores; Soaps nearly 1-1|2 crores, Spirits nearly 1-1|2 crores; Papers and Paste board over 1 crore; Paints and Painters' materials over 1 crore.

As far as I am aware the consumption of tobacco during the last year has gone up leaps and bounds.

It is possible to get substitutes for the above commodities from other countries with which India is already trading. The substitutes will in some cases be cheaper than British goods.

We have been asked why we talk of boycotting British cloth and not foreign cloth. I admit that a total boycott of foreign cloth is feasible and I also admit that we have indirectly been working for a total boycott of foreign cloth—but until I am assured that our Indian mill-owners will not cut our throats—as they did during the Swadeshi movement—I, for one, am not prepared to advise a boycott of foreign cloth. We have burnt our fingers once and still remember the bitter experience. Once we take up a complete boycott of foreign cloth we shall throw ourselves into the arms of our mill-owners and before we do so, we should know how we shall be treated by them this time.

If the boycott of British cloth was largely successful in 1905 and the following years, it will be ten times more so this time. It was then practically confined to a part of India. Whereas it now is an all-india movement. How rapidly India's cotton industry has revived will be apparent from a comparative study of the figure for 1896-97 and 1926-27.

1896-97.

	Million yards.
Imported Foreign Piece Goods	1,997
Indian Handloom Piece Goods	784
Indian Mill Made Piece Goods	354
Less exports and re-exports	276
Net consumption	2,963

1926-27.

	Million yards.
Imported Foreign Piece Goods	1,788
Indian Handloom Piece Goods	1,215
Indian Mill Made Piece Goods	2,259
Less exports and re-exports	276
Net consumption	5,086

Thus during the last 30 years, the net consumption of piece-goods in India has nearly doubled. With it, the production of Indian handloom piece-goods has nearly doubled, while the production of the Indian piece goods has increased more than six-fold. But the total quantity of foreign piece-goods was much less in 1926-27 than it was in 1896-97, though the consumption had nearly doubled. The above figures show that the handloom industry, far from being a dying industry, has been steadily thriving.

We have been assured by friends engaged in Khadi production that the production of Khadi can be greatly increased if only the demand is forthcoming. We have also been told by several mill-owners that they can increase their production by 40 or 50 per cent. if there is a demand for their goods. Consequently boycott of British cloth, nay, of all foreign cloth is a practical proposition. Whereas in 1896-97 between handlooms and mills we produced nearly 37 per cent. of our total requirements, in 1926-27 we produced nearly 70 per cent. The elimination of the remaining 30 per cent. foreign piece-goods by increasing our supply is an easy affair if only we can create a demand by means of an intensive boycott campaign.

It is desirable that this time boycott should be organized on a permanent and scientific basis. There should be an economic survey of every district and the bazaars and centres for distributing British piece-goods should be carefully mapped out. In the proximity of these bazaars and distributing centres we should have our propaganda centres or Congress offices. From these centres a ceaseless propaganda should be carried on and as British goods are eliminated, Swadeshi goods should be introduced at once. For this purpose there should be an organic connection between the Congress in the interior and the provincial headquarters. We have to remember that boycott and Swadeshi must go hand in hand. Unless Swadeshi is able to consolidate its position, British goods are likely to reappear as soon as the effervescence in our boycott movement dies down. Experience in Bengal shows that magic lanterns are very useful and effective for boycott propaganda in the interior.

VILLAGE REORGANIZATION.

It is necessary, while the political fight is going on, that some of us should take up the work of village reorganization. In a vast country like ours—with so many departments in our national life—there is room for a variety of talent and scope for diversity of temperament. Unless construction and reorganization go hand in hand with political propaganda, we shall not be able to build anew where we destroy. It is not possible in an address like this to go into this matter in detail. I shall only say that in our village-work our main object should be to develop local initiative and to remove the wants of a particular locality by mutual aid and co-operation. Benevolence whether on the part of the Government, or of the Zemindar or of the philanthropist will not remedy our evils or remove our wants. We as a people must ultimately learn and practise self-reliance, thorough co-operation amongst ourselves. We must improve our economic position, remove illiteracy, bring about social reform and make our homes healthy, habitable and beautiful.

LABOUR UNREST.

We must all be pained to notice that our masses and particularly our labourers are at present passing through a severe economic crisis. Drastic retrenchment is going on in the different railways,—and particularly in the railway workshops. I understand that several crores worth of railway materials are imported from Great Britain for our railways whereas these could easily be manufactured in India if the workshops were extended. If an attempt were made to manufacture these goods in India, far from retrenching the existing labour staff the administration would be able to provide employment for many more. But here again the interests of the Britishers and their industry have to be safeguarded at the cost of poor India.

It is the bounden duty of all Indians—and of Congressmen in particular—to come to the aid of Labour in their hour of trial. Let us try and help them with all the means at our disposal. And where the employers happen to be Indians—our own countrymen—let us use all possible means in order to persuade them to adopt a more conciliatory and sympathetic attitude towards another section of their countrymen.

THE NEXT WAR.

You are aware, friends, that there is a movement going on in England and in other countries for the prevention of war. An influential world league has been formed for the preservation of world peace and the youth of the world—who are often used as pawns in wars for political aggrandisement—are taking a great interest in this movement. It is necessary for us to declare that, we are at one with them in this matter and we should let the world know that if the voice of humanity is ignored again by the declaration of a war, India will [illegible] to do with it. India will [illegible] forward to help a fra[illegible] her blood, her money [illegible]

Printed and publi[illegible] bay Chronicle" [illegible] SORAB PALON[illegible] by SYED ABD[illegible] "Bombay Chro[illegible] Old Custom [illegible]

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

FRIDAY, MAY 4 1928.

In Calcutta there is a Government job filled always by a European member of the Indian Medical Service which like a famous brand of lubricating oil is three-in-one, and one-in-three.

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The incumbent of the post functions as Principal of the Government Medical College, as lecturer and also as superintendent of a hospital. This trinity of duties in one person has, it has been discovered, cost the State heavy financial loss. Defaleations took place in the College accounts. How could the Principal, busy with this onerous load of duties, know how the accounts were being kept?

• • • • •

The idea now is to make radical improvements in the whole situation. The official proposal is to break up the undesirable trinity of functions. For the three separate duties, there will be three separate men. That provides for two more appointments in the Indian Medical Service and nobody is the worse—except, of course, the taxpayer in India. But then, of course, he must pay. Does he want defalcations? So there!

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"Own Voice Harmonium," announces an advertiser in a North India daily paper. Portable model price Rs. 55; Baby size Rs. 10. New Discovery." There is one portable model in the flat below mine which produces "its own voice" while having a bath. I shall be glad to find it deported somewhere else. As regards the new discovery of a Baby size "own voice" instrument is not this a cruel euphemism? This type of instrument is the oldest on record.

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Mr. Thurtle, the ever-alert watchdog of Shoreditch, declared in the Commons on Wednesday that a strong body of opinion in England regarded the despatch of warships to Egypt as precipitate and provocative. Of course Sir Austen gave the only reply that could be expected of him. He assured the House that Britain had "acted none too soon and none too strongly"!

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Of course in British diplomacy notes couched in a language tantamount to an ultimatum followed by a definite and final ultimatum backed by the despatch of warships is nothing but a defensive measure and "a none too early or strong" action! So long as such War Lords occupy the Foreign or Colonial gadis rattling their sabres on all occasions, this war-wearied world shall see no Peace on Earth or Goodwill to Mankind.

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The last great War was waged with the avowed object of making the world safe from democracy. Only when the people of all the nations are rid of diplomats who make the world safe for hypocrisy can there be some hope for a lasting peace. Meanwhile we shall see Junkers like "Jix" hurling threats at poor Egypt. "Jix" says: "The Egyptian Government has been playing a dangerous game with Great Britain." The truth is Great Britain is playing a dangerous game with the whole world.

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Presiding over the prize distribution of the St. Andrews School, Bandra, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was glad to see prizes given for proficiency but regretted there were no prizes reserved for the "truants of the school". An excellent idea.

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The "Times of India" concludes a long homily to the Egyptian nationalists in its yesterday's leading article by saying that "if the British Government makes it clear that the 'status quo ante' will remain only until the Egyptian Government is prepared to sign a Treaty, which, while it embodies the Four Points, gives practical independence to Egypt, much will be done to curb the wild excesses of the Indian Nationalists, whose fervour is too often greater than their intelligence" Indian Nationalism on the brain! Evidently an Imperial lapse for "Egyptian" Nationalists in this long-winded exhortation.

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The Motorist: "Madam, I fear your puppy is dead. If you will allow me, I will replace the animal."

The Irate Lady "Sir, you flatter yourself."